Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION

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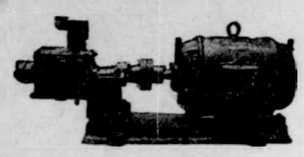

THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING Co.
9, Forbes St., BOMBAY 1.

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVI NO. 83 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Imperialist Apologist Coaxes Congress

Is There Miscarriage Of Justice?

Working Committee To Seek Advice Of Reputed Lawyer

RESOLUTION ON C. P. QUESTION: ASSURANCE TO WOMANHOOD

CALCUTTA, April 6.

The Congress Working Committee concluded its six-day session this afternoon after passing a resolution on the C. P. Ministerial affairs with reference to the situation arising out of the release of a non-political prisoner.

IS THERE ERROR OF JUDGMENT?

The resolution "inter alia" says that the Committee has studied the case and before coming to a final decision they have decided to requisition the services of a reputed lawyer to advise the Working Committee as to whether there has been any error of judgment in this case amounting to miscarriage of justice.

The Working Committee, in the meantime, appeal to the public to await their decision in the confidence that the Working Committee will not fail to take the right decision in the matter and also assure the womanhood of India, who are much agitated over this incident, that their honour is no less dear to the Working Committee than to themselves.

FULL TEXT OF RESOLUTION

The following is the full text of the Working Committee resolution on the C. P. question:—

The Working Committee have taken note of the crisis that has arisen in C. P. in connection with the exercise of clemency by the Minister of Justice in respect of a prisoner, who was convicted for the offence of committing rape. The Working Committee have seen some of the C. P. Ministers in the matter. In the course of the proceedings of a meeting of the C. P. Congress Parliamentary Party, the Minister concerned expressed regret and offered his resignation. The Working Committee take note of the fact that the Ministers and the C. P. Congress Parliamentary Party are satisfied with the apology the Minister had tendered in that, not realising the gravity of the case he was dealing with, he did not share with his colleagues the responsibility of his action.

In the opinion of the Working Committee, in order to arrive at a just decision, the real question to be considered is whether the Minister committed a grave error of judgment amounting to miscarriage of justice. If he did, then the resignation was the only proper course in the interest of justice, purity of administration and the honour of women.

IF THERE IS MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE.

If, on the other hand, there is no miscarriage of justice, there is no need of resignation, nor possibly for an apology. The Working Committee have not sufficient material before them for coming to a decision on merit and they are reluctant to pass judgment straight away on the matter requiring special and close investigations.

In the course of the proceedings of the Working Committee, another case of clemency in respect of a prisoner, who has been guilty of an insurance fraud was also brought to light. Before coming to a decision, the Working Committee have thought it necessary to invite a reputed lawyer to examine both the cases and advise the Working Committee as to whether there has been a grave error of judgment amounting to miscarriage of justice.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC AND PRESS

The Working Committee appeal to the public to await their final decision in the confidence that it will be given without fear or favour.

The Working Committee appeal to the public and to the Press not to give the case a communal character and assure the women who are rightly agitated over the case that the Working Committee hold the honour of womanhood no less dear than women do.—A.P.

TRIBUNAL TO REPORT ON M. SHAREEF

CALCUTTA, April 6.

The Associated Press understands that as a result of yesterday's discussion the Working Committee has decided to refer the C. P. question to an independent tribunal to advise the Committee as to whether Minister Shareef's action in releasing Mohd Hussain was proper exercise of his power and discretion.

In the event of the tribunal declaring that Mr. Shareef used his discretion properly the matter will close. If on the contrary the tribunal advise the Committee that Mr. Shareef was wrong in releasing the prisoner and wrongly exercised his discretion the Working Committee will then call upon Mr. Shareef to resign.

The tribunal will consist of only one person of the status of a High Court Judge.—A. P

Gandhiji's Blood Pressure Little Lower

CALCUTTA, April 6.

Dr. Sunil Bose examined Mahatma Gandhi this morning at 11. Dr. Bose told Press representatives that Gandhiji's blood pressure was a little lower to-day.—United Press.

BENGALI-BIHARI PROBLEM

CALCUTTA, April 6.

At the end of this morning's sitting the Congress Working Committee issued the following resolution:—"The Working Committee considered the representation on behalf of the domiciled Bengalee community in Bihar and resolved that the matter be referred to Babu Rajendra Prasad and he be requested to deal with it."

The Committee will hold its concluding sitting this afternoon when they are expected to issue a resolution on the C. P. Ministry incident.—A.P.

"If Congress Programme Is Carried Out"

Coalition Ministries May Be Formed In Congress Minority Provinces

CALCUTTA, April 6.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika" understands that the Congress Working Committee is going to meet again in about two weeks' time.

With reference to the question of the Congress forming Cabinets in the Congress minority provinces the Working Committee, according to the same paper, have expressed their view that the Congress Party in these non-Congress provinces may enter into coalition with other progressive parties in the Legislatures and form Coalition Ministries with them, provided of course, that the Coalition Ministries so formed carry out the political and economic programme of the Congress.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee as well as other Provincial Congress Committees, in whose provinces there is no Congress Government at present, have been empowered to decide the details in this connection.—United Press.

LEADERS DISPERSE

But Mahatma To Stay At Calcutta For Three More Days

CALCUTTA, April 6.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Mr. Harekrishna Mahtab and Acharya Kripalani are leaving Calcutta tonight.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram reaches Lahore on April 8 as requested by the Working Committee for Congress organisational work in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province and proceeds to Hyderabad (Sind) by the middle of this month.

Mahatma Gandhi is likely to stay here three days more and will meet the Regulation III prisoners and women political prisoners to-morrow.—United Press.

MAHATMA'S HEALTH

CALCUTTA, April 6.

Mahatma Gandhi was examined this morning by Dr. Sunil Bose, who expressed the opinion that Gandhiji's condition was the same.—United Press.

Patel And Rajen Babu For Saran

PATNA, April 6.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Babu Rajendra Prasad, after attending the Congress Working Committee meeting, arrived here this morning and left for Chapra, accompanied by Mr. Jagjal Chaudhury, Excise Minister, Shrimati Mani Ben, Mr. Saidul Huq, Parliamentary Secretary, and Mr. Mathura Prasad in connection with the Prohibition compaign in Saran District.—A.P.

KASTURBHAI FOR DELHI

AHMEDABAD, April 6

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai has left for Delhi to-night.

It is suggested in commercial circles that his sudden departure is in connection with the Indo-British trade negotiations.

Although no formal meeting of the non-official advisers has been called, it is stated that Mr. Kasturbhai has gone to Delhi at the invitation of the Government of India.—A. P.

A Desh Sevika persuading the Dock workers not to handle cloves and thus enforce Congress boycott.

Linlithgow To Go On Four Months' Leave

BRABOURNE TO ACT AS VICEROY

NEW DELHI, April 6.

The following Communique is issued:—

The Secretary of State for India, under the powers conferred upon him by Section 86(1) in the ninth schedule to the Government of India Act, has granted leave not exceeding four months to H.E. the Governor-General, who will arrive in England in July next.

BRABOURNE TO ACT

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of H.E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bengal, to act as Governor-General and Crown's representative during the absence on leave of the Marques of Linlithgow.

AG. BENGAL GOVERNOR

His Majesty has also approved the appointment of H.E. Sir Robert Reid, Governor of Assam, to act as Governor of Bengal during the absence of Lord Brabourne, and the appointment of Mr. G. P. Hogg at present Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to act as Governor of Assam, during Sir Robert Reid's acting tenure of the Governorship of Bengal.—A.P.

Peasants And Workers Party To Join Congress?

It is understood that the peasants and workers party in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, led by Mr. D. W. Raut consisting of about 8 members, has been summoned to meet at Poona on Sunday next, to discuss a proposal emanating from four members that the party should merge itself with the Congress.

REMISSION DUE TO LOW PRICES

Sind Govt.'s Considerate Action For Non- Lloyd Barrage Areas

KARACHI, April 6.

In due deference to the wishes of the public and in view of the low prices of agricultural produce, the new Government of Sind has sanctioned a special remission if the non-Lloyd Barrage areas for the Khariff crop of 1937-38 to the tune of Rs. 3 lakhs.

The remissions vary from 12 1/2 to 25 per cent. per assessment of the Juwar, Bajri and Rice crops.

The talukas which have been granted remissions are in the districts of Upper Sind Frontier, Sukkur, Dadu and Karachi.—United Press.

HUGE DEAL IN CHINA

American Financier's Syndicate Purchases Merchants' S. N. Fleet

HONGKONG, April 6.

One of the biggest financial operations in Chinese history has been announced by Mr. William Hunt, American financier and ex-Diplomatic Representative at Tientsin.

Mr. Hunt purchased at an undisclosed price the Government-owned China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, which owns a fleet and 44 vessels, and the subsidiary Nanyang Tobacco Company, with all its wharves and other holdings.

The Syndicate, which is alleged to be backed by British and American funds, is, according to Mr. Hunt, being incorporated in Delaware as "The China Foreign Steamship Corporation" for the operation of the merchant fleet.—Reuter.

Able Administrators Of Law And Order

WARDLAW-MILNE ON HIS TOUR IMPRESSIONS

Propaganda For Speeding Up Federation

LONDON, April 6.

Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, Chairman of the Commons India Committee, who recently returned from India in an interview with Reuter said that the development of Federation should not be long delayed. Clearly there were difficulties; none would desire to press the Princes too far or too fast, but the awakening of the people of India was spreading to the States.

Most of the Princes were well aware of this and were developing within their borders, institutions to meet legitimate aspirations.

Officially, the Congress is opposed to Federation, but an onlooker could venture to doubt whether the opposition would continue when popular control in the centre in co-operation with the States became an accomplished fact.

CORDIAL RELATIONS

As regards the Indian situation, Sir John Wardlaw-Milne said that the Ministers had not hesitated to discharge their duties and face the necessity for decisions. They had administered Law and seen that the Law was carried out. The relations between governors and administrators had been based on co-operation and understanding and were cordial.

More and more it appeared, to Sir John Wardlaw-Milne that the ministers were appreciating the fact that the Governor was their best friend, who was more than anxious that they should discharge their important responsibilities satisfactorily.

"TOO DRASTIC".

The Indian Civilians had not only avoided a dog in the manger attitude but had co-operated and assisted with their long experience and knowledge of the affairs of Government. Some proposals of the Congress Provinces in connection with labour legislation were too drastic. There were signs, particularly in some of the Congress Provinces, that the Governments were embarrassed by their election pledges. There were some grumbling and dissatisfaction from some electorates. This was inevitable and it was all to the good, if it engendered in the minds of the party managers the necessity for scrutinising the promises made.—Reuter.

WHAT WILL REALLY HELP FEDERATION

LONDON, April 6.

In a letter to "The Times", Sir Albion Banerji, dealing with the question of Federation says that it will be a happy augury for the introduction of the Federal scheme, if what was recently said by Earl Winterton in Parliament, which was tantamount to introducing a new and important chapter in the history of the mutual relations between the Paramount Power and the Indian States is carried out into practice.

This, however, will involve the revision of Treaties. Once this is done, and the States are free to introduce suitable constitutional reforms, according to their local conditions and without undue restraint formally imposed by the Treaties, with friendly advice of the Paramount Power there will be a greater chance of the Federation scheme coming into being in the near future.—Reuter.

REICH-VATICAN 'ENTENTE?'

Cardinal Innitzer Sees Pope

VATICAN CITY, April 6.

Cardinal Innitzer had a long interview with Cardinal Pacelli this morning which was followed by an audience with the Pope, which lasted 75 minutes.

It is stated, though it is unconfirmed, that the visit is in connection with the new attempt to bring about a reconciliation between the Reich and the Vatican. Cardinal Innitzer returned to Vienna.

In a statement to the "Osservatore Romano" before leaving, Cardinal Innitzer declared that the declaration of Austrian bishops should not be interpreted as an obligation of the conscience on Catholics by the State or Nazi Party. Particularly, the bishops demanded that all regulations relating to schools and the bringing up of the youth be in accordance with natural rights of parents and principles of the Catholic Church. Propaganda against religion and Church must be prohibited.—Reuter.

MORE FEDERAL COURT ADVOCATES

NEW DELHI, April 6.

Mr. A. C. Dutt, Deputy President, Central Assembly, and his son Mr. R. C. Dutt, were enrolled as Senior and Junior Advocates of the Federal Court to-day.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

FRENCH CABINET TO RESIGN?

PARIS: April 6.

Members of the Cabinet will meet informally this evening.

It is possible that there will be several resignations, leading to a resignation of the whole Cabinet.—Reuter.

FR. FINANCE BILL PASSED.

PARIS: April 6.

The Chamber adopted the Finance Bill by 310 to 250 votes.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted an educated young match for a well-to-do young Muslim girl of respectable family. Apply Box No. 10067, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a competent Mistri or Fitter to work on Calyx Drill. Those who have long and thorough experience of the machine need only apply stating experience and salary expected to T. D. Gheiani, Room No. 16-17, Goraksha Building, 54A, Fanaswadi, Bombay. (10075)

Wanted A qualified Auditor to check the accounts of this State for the year 1937, must have experience of Government system of accounts. About two months will be necessary. Knowledge of Hindi essential. Apply with copies of testimonials stating experience qualifications and minimum remuneration acceptable. Dewan, Korea State, P. O. Baikunthpur via Anuppur, B. N. Rly. (8309)

Wanted a Head Assistant for an important Calcutta Office. Applicants must have had at least five years' experience with a leading Commercial Company in a similar post. Pay about Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 500 with Provident Fund. Selected Candidate will be appointed on probation for an initial period not exceeding one year. Applicants who should not be more than 40 years old should give (a) their age (b) the nature and extent of their previous experience (c) the names of two references and (d) should forward copies (not originals) of testimonials. Apply to box No. 8308, "Bombay Chronicle" not later than 30th April 1938.

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Wanted candidates to qualify Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Postal tuition. Apply British India Technical College, Sukkur, (Sind). (10021)

Posts guaranteed (writing). Wanted B.A.'s., Matriculates, to learn shorthand. Learn typewriting one month. Apply, Dean, Brentford College, 31, Forbes St., Bombay, 11. (10076)

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Engines, Boilers, Platt Gins, Worthington Pumps, Corrugated Iron-fitted Sheds, Cotton Openers, **Lathes.** Apply Post Box 289, **Bombay.** (10068)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

ADMISSIONS TO THE MUSLIM UNIVERSITY IN THE SESSION 1938-39.

The new session of this University for all classes (ARTS, SCIENCE & LAW, etc.), will commence from the 21st July, 1938.

The admissions to all classes will commence from July, 17, 1938 and end on July 26, 1938.

The last date for receiving applications for admission to B. T. Class is April 18, 1938, and in case of candidates not appearing for University Examinations this year is June 15, 1938, in case of candidates appearing for a University Examination in 1938.

The Prospectus of the University for 1938-39 giving rules of admission and details of expenses will be available from the undersigned, free of cost about the end of April, 1938.

Prospectus and Syllabus for the B. T. Class only is printed separately and can be had for Annas Four from the Educational Book House, Civil Lines, Aligarh.

REGISTRAR,
Muslim University, Aligarh.
(8234)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ENUS KONDAJI and HAROON KONDAJI, both of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being on the North side of Kalachowkey Road (Chinchpokli) without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 870 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. A/14467, 5977, New Survey No. 1B/2508, Cadastral Survey No. 143 of Parel-Sewri Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos. 1071 (10) 1071 (10A) 1071 (10B) and Street Nos. 34, 32B and 32 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Western India Spinning & Manufacturing Co.'s Road, on or towards the West by the property belonging to Mahomed Maloo Khoja, on or towards the North by the property belonging to the abovementioned Company and on or towards the South by the said Kalachowkey Road.

Dated this 6th day of April, 1938
FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS
Purchaser's Attorneys.
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191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Prof. Dr. H. S. Gambers, Consulting Sexologist, Pfaff Building, Phirozshaw Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay, Telephone: 30230, Specialist in Venereal Diseases and Disorders of the Sexual function in Men and Women. (9999)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Grand Easter Gift. Kept only a short period. Don't miss this opportunity. Write for particulars **P. O. Box No. 680, Bombay.** (10074)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

A PROMISING INVESTMENT with security of Kolhapur Darbar to Capitalists intending to float a limited concern and start a cement factory in Kolhapur State area. Investers will be given reasonable facilities.

Favourable surroundings—Railway and constant water supply—and easy take out of raw material just suitable for cement manufacturing.

Scientists and experts in that line assure hopeful prospects.

For further particulars write to the Prime Minister of Kolhapur (S. M. C.)

BY ORDER,
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BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (THURSDAY) at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at 57, Medows Street, Fort of complete Household furniture, H.M.V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remginton Portable typewriter, Godrej safe, Wardrobes, Chesterfield sets, Godrej steel Cabinet, Remington typewriter No. 12, etc.

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Beautiful scenery of Kashmir and Himalayas—Lovely Dances, etc.
A Perfect Entertainment
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TO-DAY:
Ladies Show, 1-30 p. m.
TO-MORROW (Ramnavami)
Matinee at 2 p.m.
"KUNKU"
(Marathi)
whose Hindi version made a Bombay Record
Daily: 5, 8, 11 P.M.
CENTRAL CINEMA: Girgaum

Reorganisation Of Education

Committees Appointed By U. P. Government

The U. P. Government have appointed two sub-committees to recommend practical steps for the reorganisation of secondary and higher education up to the first University degree and on other matters cognate thereto

A communique issued by the U. P. Government, Education Department, states:—

Under the Education Department communique of January 20, 1937, a committee under the chairmanship of the Right Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, was appointed to recommend to Government what practical steps should be adopted for the reorganisation of secondary and higher education up to the first University degree and on other matters cognate thereto. As the Chairman left India on private business, the work of the Committee was held in abeyance since April 1, 1937.

Government have after careful consideration now appointed two sub-committees to go into the matter.

The personnel of the first committee is as follows:

Mr. Karan Singh Kane, M. L. A., (Chairman). Mr. Deo Narayan, M. L. A., Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan, M. L. A., Mr. Lakshmi Narain, M. L. C., Thakur Birbal Singh, M. L. A., Begum Aizaz Rasul, M. L. C., Mrs. Padmabai Rao, Theosophical Society, Benares, Mr. R. V. Dhulekar, M. L. A., Mr. R. S. Pandit, M. L. A., Miss T. G. Gandhey, Personal Assistant to the Chief Inspectress of Girls' Schools, U. P., Deputy Director of Public Instruction, U. P. and Dr. Ibadur Rahman Khan, Inspector of Schools, Meerut (Secretary).

The terms of reference of the above sub-committee are:

To examine the organisation control and curricula of the present primary and middle stages of education up to the end of Class VII and to make recommendations to Government for reorganisation and readjustment with special reference to:

(a) The extent and contents of the primary and vernacular middle courses including the number and kind of text-books necessary, and the extent to which hand work and crafts can be developed in primary and vernacular middle schools; (b) the hours of work in schools; (c) the control of vernacular education; (d) by Government with reference to the reorganisation of the Board of Vernacular Education, and (ii) by local boards with reference to the amendment of the District Boards and Municipalities Acts

The personnel of the second sub-committee is as follows:

Professor Ram Saran, M. L. A., (Chairman), Acharya Narendra Deo, Dr. Husain Zaheer, M. L. A., Mrs. Uma Nehru, M. L. A., Dr. Ram Sarup Singh, M. L. C., K. B. Ahm Husain Rizvi, M. L. C., Acharya Jugal Kishore, M. L. A., Mr. Muhammad Farooq, M. L. A., Dr. Zakir Husain, Jamia Millia, Delhi, one representative of the U. P. Secondary Education Association, Cawnpore, Colonel R. S. Weir, Director of Public Instruction, U. P., Chief Inspectress of Girls Schools, United Provinces, Professor U. A. Asrani of the Benares Hindu University, Mr. S. N. Chaturvedi, Inspector of Schools, Fyzabad (Secretary) and Mr. S. P. Andrews Dube, Servants of India Society, Lucknow.

Acharya Narendra Deo will preside over the plenary sessions of the committee and Mr. S. N. Chaturvedi will act as Secretary.

The terms of reference of this sub-committee will be:—

To survey the extent and contents of secondary and pre-university courses including the possibility of transfer of Class XII to University and the utilising of Class XI for preparation for specified courses.

To make proposals regarding control and administration of secondary education with special reference to the working of the Intermediate Board;

To submit proposals in connection with the Wood Abbott Report and the Wardha Education Scheme and define the contents of secondary education for boys and girls.

To consider what organisation of Schools—Anglo-Vernacular Middle, High Schools and Intermediate Colleges—would produce the best results.

The committees will meet at Lucknow.

SPLENDID WORK FOR WELFARE OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

Bombay Infant Welfare Society's Activities

The Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society, has submitted its 17th Annual Report for the year 1937 which shows the steady expansion in the work done by the society.

It is pleasing to note that the Welfare work of the Society during the period under report has been satisfactory in all the branches of its activities viz., (1) Ante-Natal, (2) Anti-Venereal, (3) Maternity, (4) Infant Welfare, and (5) the Creche.

The figures presented at the end of this Report show that the activities were fully maintained and show steady progress during a continued period of financial-stringency.

ANTE-NATAL WORK

There has been a substantial advance and increase in the number of visits paid by expectant mothers to the ante-natal clinics. It is evident that mothers are awakening to the fact that children must not be brought haphazard into the world and are realising that the best means of safeguarding and protecting their lives and health is to attend these clinics very early in their pregnancies and regularly and continuously down to the dates of their deliveries.

The total number of visits paid by expectant mothers to the various Centres was 26,097 as against 23,747 in the year 1936.

TO AVERT DISASTER

Clinics were started with a view to avert the tragedies of damage and disaster to child life. Expectant mothers undergoing this treatment early in their pregnancies are able to give birth to healthy and full term babies in spite of the fact that their previous deliveries were either still-births, premature-births or miscarriages.

MATERNITY WORK

There is an increasing recourse to Maternity Hospitals for the delivery of expectant mothers. Expectant mothers realise that they obtain the services of qualified and skilled doctors and nurses, which they are unable to afford at their homes.

The Society has three Maternity Homes at Wadi Bunder, Worli and DeLisle Road. These homes become very popular as the people in the districts are appreciating the amenities provided by them.

INFANT WELFARE WORK

During the period under report there is a slight increase in the attendance of babies for milk and medicine and baths. The admission of new babies to the clinics has also increased. Mothers are finding that the milk their babies get at the Centres is doing them good and are growing really interested and jubilant in seeing the weight of their babies improve on it.

Doctors Patharkar, Desai, Bhansali and Fernandes deserve thanks for having agreed to answer emergency calls at our Maternity Homes in an Honorary capacity.

Reports of Centres and Creche shows that Wadi Bunder, Worli, DeLisle Road, Nagpada, Dadar, Clerk Road and Cotton Green Centres and DeLisle Road Creche are doing splendid work regarding the welfare of the mothers and the children.

GENEROUS SUPPORT

The Society has four full time lady doctors; they are Dr. Miss Dodhy, Dr. Mrs. Kamat and Dr. Mrs. Y. Kharoshikar who are in charge of the Wadi Bunder, Worli and DeLisle Road Units respectively

There are 3 District Midwives, 3 Health Visitors and 7 B. P. N. A. Nurses, and 12 probationers of the Society's Staff.

The maintenance of the former Mofussil Centres has been taken over by the Bombay Mofussil Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Council for which they paid Rs. 7,000 for the year 1937.

The Bombay Municipality, B. B. and C. I. Rly. Staff Welfare Fund, Bombay Telephone Co. and others have given generous donations to the society during the year 1937 and it may be hoped that the help will be continued.

PARTY TO MR. VIRMANI

A representative gathering was present at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Tuesday at the party given to Mr. Satyapal Virmani a Director of the Reserve Bank of India. Among those present were: Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Dr. E. Moses, Mayor; Mr. Nanavati, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank; Mr. C. B. Mehta, L. Shri Ram of Delhi, Mr. Indar Narayan, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court; Mr. MacCallun, Manager, Reserve Bank; Mr. Bacle, Secretary, Reserve Bank; Major R. C. Watts, Mr. Haridas Madhavdas.

The hosts among others were Messrs. Pranlal, Devkaranji Nanji, Kishan Prasad, R. N. Chopra, N. S. Bhalana and Mr. Jamnadas Ramdas, etc.

CLASSES FOR VILLAGE UPLIFT

Baroda's Lead In Rural Reconstructions

The Nineteen Thirty Seven-Thirty Eight Summer School of Cottage Industries for the training of village young men and women arranged by the Rural Reconstruction Centre, Baroda State, will be held at their Centre at Kosamba, B. B. & C. I. Rly. from Monday the 18th April to Sunday, the 29th May.

The size of any one class is limited to forty students. In each class seven scholarships will be available. Selection, if the number of applicants exceed forty for any one class, will rest with the Superintendent of the Centre.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

Theoretical and practical training will be available in the following rural cottage industries, viz.: (1.) Vegetable and Fruit growing, (2.) Poultry, and (3.) The Co-operative marketing of cotton in the Centre Villages.

The Village Milch Supply and Spinning and Weaving will also form the course of study.

Admission to the school is open to bona fide rural young men and women of all castes and creeds. Those who cannot be content with minimum comforts need not apply. English and Gujerathi will be the languages used for instruction.

A total of twenty-eight individual scholarships, of the values of Rs. 7-8-0, for every twenty one days, will be available to the deserving poor students who are bona fide Baroda subjects.

Applications for admission should reach the Officer in charge not later than Monday, the 11th April, 1938.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

The next class in village upliftment work will deal in the Principles and Methods of Rural Work, Adult Education, Rural Health and Sanitation, Rural Recreation and Play Grounds, Elementary Agriculture, Common Ailments of Cattle and their treatment, Poultry Farming, Kitchen, Gardening, Horticulture, Spinning and Weaving, Embroidery and Lace-making, and a number of minor Cottage Industries such as Laundering, Soap-making, Basket and Mat-weaving, Broom-making, Dyeing and Calico-Printing, Tailoring and Druggist thread-ball making and making of Paper bags for shop-keepers, etc. No more than two industries may be attempted by any one student except with the consent of the Superintendent.

And courses will also be given in village Panchayats, Scouting, Rural Reconstruction, etc. A practical course in marketing of surplus village produce will be a special feature of this season.

Intensive courses in the following subjects are also offered:—

(1) Rural Reconstruction. (2) Adult Education. (3) Rural Health and Sanitation. (4) Rural Recreation and Play Grounds. (5) Elementary Agriculture. (6) Animal Breeding and Live-Stock treatment. (7) Co-operation. (8) Village Panchayats. (9) Poultry Farming. (10) Consideration of other Cottage Industries. (11) Industrialising the Rural Area. (12) Marketing of Village Produce.

Application should be submitted to the Rural Reconstruction Centre, Baroda State, Kosamba, R. S., B. B. & C. I. Rly.

PRESIDENCY HEALTH RETURNS

The health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending March 26th were as under:—

CHOLERA:—The presidency cholera figures for the week were 4 attacks and 2 deaths against 8 attacks and 6 deaths in the previous week. They were reported from Sholapur district against nil in the previous week.

PLAGUE:—Fifteen cases and eleven deaths from plague were reported during the week against 8-2 in the previous week. Ratnagiri district had 5-4 against nil; Kanara 4-3 against 1-0; Belgaum 3-2 against 7-2 and Dharwar 3-2 against nil.

SMALLPOX:—Smallpox figures by districts for the week are:—Ratnagiri 296-23; Kolaba 169-14; Thana 94-3; Satara 71-3; Poona 48-1; Surat 27-4; Bombay Suburban 22-4; Ahmedabad 18-10; East Khandesh 18-0; Nasik 17-2; Belgaum 10-0; Kanara 9-2; Ahmednagar 9-2; Bijapur 4-0; Panch Mahal 3-0; Sholapur 3-0; Kaira 1-1 and Bombay city 164-100. Total 983 attacks and 169 deaths against 753-185 in the previous week.

Elven cases and six deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week against 3 cases and 3 deaths in the previous week. Bombay city had 9-5 and Ahmedabad town 2-1.

CONGRESS AND ASSAM MINISTRY

'Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhury's Statement

SYLHET, April 4.

Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhury, President of the Assam Provincial Muslim League, has issued the following statement to the press:

"Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi leader of the Congress Party in the Assam Assembly, is reported to have issued a Press statement that in view of the fact that the present Ministry had not resigned despite defeats, his Party had decided to force an issue by a direct vote of no-confidence. Mr. Badoloi is welcome to move a no-confidence motion, but it is a travesty of truth to say that the present Ministry has not resigned in spite of defeats. The present Ministry has not been defeated on a single occasion in the Assembly since it assumed office.

"Mr. Bardoloi assured the Working Committee that his Party commanded 51 votes in the Assembly, which is a very doubtful proposition. I believe Mr. Bardoloi did not enlighten the Working Committee as to the methods employed by the Congress and their allies in securing new adherents.

"If the truth were revealed it would have induced Mr. Gandhi to undertake another fast for the moral regeneration of his followers. It was certainly not an appeal of the Congress programme. The Congress in Assam stands for denying the right of land to the landless and starving the proletariat of Assam because it is predominantly Muslim. It is refreshing that the Congress has now come out in open to oust a predominantly Muslim League Ministry in Assam but I am confident that the subterranean tactics of the Congress will be swept away before the resurgent wave of political consciousness of the Muslim masses."

Petlad Subjects' Demands

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, (By Mail.)

The first session of Petlad Taluka Prajamandal, held at village Bakrol under the presidentship of Darbar Gopaldas Desai, passed resolutions: (1) demanding reduction of 50 per cent. in land revenue, enforcement of prohibition urging the State to consult public opinion before joining federation and for more powers and elected majority in State Representative Assembly

A WORD TO FILM-GOERS!.

We request the public of Bombay to be on guard and purchase their tickets in advance when a great rush at the Box-office of Globe Talkies, Sandhurst Road is expected—Because Republic Pictures' sensational serial "S. O. S. COAST-GUARD"—1st instalment 12 parts will be shown. It will begin from to-morrow. Daily 5-15, 8, 10-45, Fri. Sat. Sun. and Holidays at 2-30 P.M.

" Yours
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Taijin "	23rd "	8th May
Keifuku "	10th May	25th "
Italy "	25th "	9th June
London "	8th June	23rd "

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New Mayor For Bombay

Three Candidates For Election

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

To-day the election of the Mayor of the City and the President of the Corporation takes place and canvassing which has been proceeding with growing activity for the past few months, has now reached a feverish pitch.

According to the Communal Convention which nobody has come forward to defy on this occasion, it is the turn this year for a Mahomedan to occupy the Mayoral "Gadi" and there are three candidates in the running for the office.

They are Mr. Salebhoy Barodawala, Mr. Sultan Chinoy and Mr. Dostmahomed Khairaz.

MR. SALEBHOY BARODAWALA.

The first of these in seniority is Mr. Salebhoy Barodawala, who has been a sitting member of the Corporation for thirty years without a break. He has filled, at one time or another, every office of importance in the Corporation and enjoys the respect of all communities.

MR. SALEBHOY BARODAWALA.

He has been an elected member of Bombay Municipal Corporation for the last 31 years. He was a member of the Standing Committee of he Bombay Municipal Corporation for more than 9 years and its Chairman in 1916-1917. He was a member of the Markets and Garden Committee and its Chairman in 1933-1934. He was a member of the Improvement Trust Board and its Committee and twice its Chairman in 1934-'35-'36. He was a member of the Law Revenue and General Purposes Committee. He presided over the All-India Muslim Educational Conference at Malegaon 1917 and was

Mr. Sultan Chinoy.

Chairman All-India Muslim Educational Conference held sometime in 1917-18. He was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council for five years (before the inauguration of the Government of India Act 1919) and was elected a member of the Imperial Legislative Assembly for three years. He was a member of the Bombay Board of Film Censors for 18 years and President All-India Hedzaj Conference at Lucknow 1933 and Sheriff of Bombay in 1926-27.

He would have, perhaps, filled the office of Mayoralty before now, but for a breakdown in health which handicapped his activities for a period. But he has now recovered and for some time past has been devoting himself whole-heartedly to his duties as a City Father.

MR. SULTAN CHINOY

Mr. Sultan Chinoy laid down the reins of office yesterday as the Chairman of the Standing Committee. During his regime as Chairman Mr. Sultan Chinoy introduced business methods in the administration.

It will be recalled that sometime back the Turf Club authorities planned the outright purchase of the Municipal lands leased to them. They tried to knock the plots down for about Rs. 20 lakhs, and even some of the members of the Improvement Trust thought that it was not a bad deal. But Mr. Sultan Chinoy stood out for Rs. 30 lakhs outright and warned against endangering the assets of the Corporation by any hasty deal. Though himself a Turf Club Member and a race-horse owner, Mr. Sultan would not compromise on matters affecting the interests of the Corporation, which he zealously guarded as a city father.

Another instance of his plain and blunt speaking is memorable. When the Byculla Maruti temple dispute, which subsequently ended in a blood-bath for the city, was taking an ugly turn, Mr. Sultan neither faltered nor hesitated.

His inauguration of motor parades and other successful shows for hospital funds is well-known. He is a member of the Committee of the Governor's Hospital Fund and of the Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee for the City of Bombay. Among other welfare institutions with which he is associated may be mentioned the Children's Aid Society, Society for the Protection of Children in Western India and the City Committee of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. Only recently he was invited by the Executive Committee of the King Emperor's Anti Tuberculosis Fund, Bombay Presidency to organise a Rupee Fund to supplement their efforts to raise Funds to combat this deadly disease which is taking a large toll of life in this country.

MR. DOST MAHOMED KHAIRAZ

Mr. Dost Mahomed Khairaz is a son of the well-known ex-Presidency Magistrate and like his father is a man of independent character and strong personality. He has long been the "enfant terrible" of the Corporation, continually raising awkward questions, moving resolutions which are apt to disturb the equanimity of orthodox corporators and displaying a thirst for information about matters which are being attempted to be hidden from the public.

Despite all this, he is popular among his fellow-members and recognised by the outside public as a man with a strong sense of duty, always ready to take up the cause of the "under-dog" and devoting his time and energies to ferreting out matters which need to be brought into the public light. For this reason he is regarded as a nuisance by some and an asset to the public life of the City by others.

Mr. Dost Mahomed has been an elected member for the last 12 years. He does not, as may be gathered from what is stated above, belong to any party and is in fact, an independent party in himself. He has been chairman of the Telephone and Tramways Committee, member of the Schools Committee, Deputy-Chairman of the Markets and Gardens Committee. He has also represented the Corporation on the Bombay Port Trust and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Advisory Committee. He was mainly responsible for detecting frauds in connection with the construction of roads and footpaths a few years ago and rendered great service to the public in this.

KARANJIAWALA ELECTED CHAIRMAN

But School Committee Meeting Disperses Owing To His Absence

Mr. M. A. Karanjiawala was elected unanimously as the New Chairman of the Bombay Municipal Corporation's Schools' Committee.

Messrs. I. S. Patel and R. A. Gole, the other contestants withdrawing, at its meeting held on Wednesday under the presidentship of the outgoing Chairman, Mr. M. M. Killedar.

The new Chairman not being present at the meeting to take charge of his duties, the meeting dispersed as the result of a point of order raised by Mr. Babrekar that they could not proceed with the business unless somebody was elected to take the chair for the time being then and there.

Some others held that the ex-Chairman could continue till the new Chairman assumed charge.

Mr. M. M. Killedar continued to sit in the Chair, himself holding the latter view. He contended that under the rules, he could continue as Chairman till the new Chairman assumed charge. He wanted to give a ruling accordingly but some members pointed out that there was no "Chair" and they could not accept his ruling.

At this stage, Mr. R. A. Gole left the meeting objecting to the procedure adopted after the election which he said was "irregular and illegal". He said that the meeting was not a legal meeting. A few followed him.

The meeting ended then, both the differing sections saying that they would consult legal opinion in the matter.

Mr. Goregaonkar said that he wished that the best legal opinion of the Advocate-General of India, should be consulted.

JOURNALISTS VISIT INDUSTRIES FAIR

Until recently "swadeshi" was generally supposed to mean only Indian-made cloth for, excepting the simple products of handicraft, very few machine-made things were produced in India. How fast the country is making industrial progress can be gauged from a visit to the Indian Industries Fair on the Azad Maidan.

A party of local journalists who were conducted round the Fair by Mr. G. S. Ranade, the Managing Director, were truly amazed to find such a rich variety of indigenous products on display—to mention only a few, fine soaps, elegant steel furniture, tricycles, toys, oil engines, glass-manufacturing moulds, leather goods, even chemicals and exquisitely presentable perfumery. Notable among the stalls is the one belonging to the U. P. Government displaying various products of the United Provinces.

The arrangement of the stalls is artistic, original and striking effects having been achieved by the architects who designed and constructed the various gates, archs, etc.

The journalists were introduced to the Directors of the Indian Industries Fair, Ltd., treated with refreshments, shown round important stalls, whirled round in "hey-day" eccentric cars and the giant wheel and sent back home laden with samples, brochures, leaflets, etc.—useful literature for anyone who wishes to study the progress of industrial enterprises are making in India.

NINE KILLED BY LIGHTNING

MADRAS, April 6.

Nine persons were killed and 18 seriously injured by lightning in Nileshwar village in Kasargode Taluk, says a Mangalore message.

The victims were witnessing a Kathakali performance (Kerala drama) in the open when the tragedy occurred.—A.P.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Wednesday.

Six persons, alleged to be gamblers were arrested last night.

All the accused persons were put up before the Magistrate at the Mazagaon Court, this morning when they were ordered to be released on bail.

Death was caused by a suicidal dose of sulphuric acid, was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's jury, to-day, at the inquest on the body of a Parsi, Nadirshaw K. Kapadia, (48) who resides at Khetwadi 12th Lane.

A verdict of accidental death was passed by the Bombay Coroner's jury, to-day, at the inquest on Dewji, who died in hospital, yesterday. While driving his bullock-cart under the influence of toddy, the deceased fell down from the cart and a wheel passed over him.

Details of a daring dacoity committed in the village of Kudukhurd in Ratnagiri District were related to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, when four persons arrested in Bombay by the C.I.D. were placed on a remand application.

A party of eleven men are alleged to have gone from Bombay in a motor truck on March 29 with the intention of raiding the village of Kudukhurd. The party, armed with dangerous weapons, reached the place on the night of March 29, and entered the house of the Police Patel. The Police Patel, it is alleged, was brutally assaulted, and his hands and feet were tied with a strong rope.

A large number of villagers, attracted by the shouts of the Patel, hurried to the scene. The raiding party put up a grim fight with a crowd of villagers for nearly half an hour but ultimately they had to retreat after one of them had fallen into the hands of the police.

Several villagers were injured in the fight.

The Bombay C. I. D. were communicated with by the Ratnagiri police. Acting on certain information received from Ratnagiri police, the Bombay C. I. D. visited certain chawls in Naigaum and Parel and arrested four persons in connection with the dacoity.

The arrested men—Shankar Laxman Khare, Laxman Bhewoo, Parasuram Manaji, and Gaikawad were ordered to be remanded to police custody till April 20.

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TRANSMISSION I.

a.m.
11-30 Recorded Programme.
p.m.
1-0 Market Rates. Announcements. 1-5 Lunch Hour Music.

TRANSMISSION II.

5-30 Variety Programme. By students of School of Indian Music. 6-0 Sitar and Flute Recital. By Hanskankani. 6-5 Devendra Vijay of Ahmedabad, Gujarati Ghazal. 6-15 Panditrao Nagarkar of Poona. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Behind Scenes. The Source talk in Marathi by Baburao Pai. 7-45 Devendra Vijay. 8-0 Bombay Orchestra: Shudh kalyan. 8-5 Panditrao Nagarkar. 8-30 Commercial News. 8-45 Ghazal, Bhavgeet and Film Song. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Panditrao Nagarkar. 9-30 News. 9-45 Mock Public Service Commission. 10-0 Ena MacDonald. 10-15 Antsher Lobo: Guitar. 10-30 Radio Quartette.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I.

a.m.
7-0 Classical Music 7-55 Light Music. 8-40 News In English. 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II.

noon.
12-0 Seasonal Song.
p.m.
1-0 Dance Music.

TRANSMISSION III.

6-0 Mood of Moment. AIR Orchestra. 6-30 For Jack and Jill. 7-0 For Villagers Only. 8-0 Battle of Wits. Story in Hindustani by Bakhtiari. 8-15 Heartaches. 8-40 'Nargis'. A drama. 9-5 Orchestral Interlude. 9-15 News, Weather In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Alfredo and Orchestra. 9-50 Matters of Moment, talk by Edward Thompson. Relayed from B B C. 10-5 Variety Programme. 10-40 Recorded Programme. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II.
31.3 metres, 9,575 kc/s.
Programmes as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III.
60 metres, 4,905 kc/s.

p.m.
6-0 to 7-0 Programmes as in Delhi I. 7-0 Vocal Variety Achhanbai. Ghaffar Haider. Shamshadbai 10-20 Ghaffar Haias in Delhi I. 10-5 Vocal Variety (Achhanbai. 10-20 Ghaffar Haider. 10-30 Shamshadbai 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 m., 810 kc/s. and 49.1 m., 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).
p.m.
12-36 Czech Philharmonic Orchestra. 1-10 Roy Fox, and Orchestra. 1-36 School Programme. Small-Pox. A talk in Bengali by R. C. Adhicary. 1-51 Evolution of a Plant. Talk in Bengali by Pramila Basu. 2-6 A Concert. 5-6 For Countryside. 5-36 Musical Variety. 7-6 Jantri Sangha. 7-21 Kankahaty. 7-36 Chittaranjan Roy. 7-51 Post-War Muslim Literature in Bengal. Talk by M. M. Rahman. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Ram Oudh Misra. 8-41 Gokul Nag. 9-1 Commercial News, Weather. 9-6 News. 9-21 Vocal Interlude. 9-36 Milestones in Emancipation of Women talk by Ela Sen. 9-51 Music, a Man, and a Maid.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

p.m.
5-30 Hour with villagers. 6-30 Mohd. Siddiq Qawwal. 6-55 Zubaida Begam. 7-15 Khyber Orchestra. 7-25 Mumtaz Begam. 7-45 Extracts from 'Seerat-i-Nabvi.' By Maulana Shibli. 8-0 Zubaida Begam. 8-20 Karnataki Naghma. 8-30 Mumtaz Begam 8-50 Bansari ki Dhun. 8-55 Mohd. Siddiq Qawwal. News, Weather 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 School Howlers. Talk by John Michael. 10-45 Zubaida Begam. 10.20 Mumtaz Begam. 10-35 Bridge of Sighs.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1.086 kc/s.

p.m.
6-0 Airvoice Orchestra. 6-10 Umra Zia Begam. 6-30 Classical Music. 7-0 For Countryside. 7-30 Light Music. 7-45 Umra Zia Begam and Ghulam Haidar. 8-0 Umra Zia Begam. 8-15 Books review in Hindustani. 8-30 Classical Music. 8-50 Sardar Husain. 8-55 Ghulam Haidar. 9-5 Umra Zia Begam. 9-15 News, Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Classical Music. 10-15 Light Music. 10-40 Ghulam Haidar, Umra Zia Begam.

Lucknow Programme

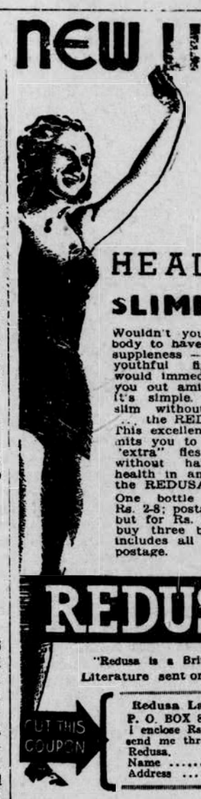
VUW 294 metres, 1,022 kc/s.

p.m.
6-30 Jai Jagdish Hare. 6-40 D. T. Joshie of Lucknow. 7-5 Vatsalabai Kumthekar. 7-35 Ameer Ali Alvi. 7-45 Samarqand-o-Bukharat. Talk in Hindustani by Shaukat Thanvi. 8-0 Zameer Uddin Khan. 8-30 D. T. Joshie. 8-50 Great Composers of Indian Music 13th Century. 9-15 News, Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Women as Nation Builders. Talk by Hon. Vijaya Laxmi Pandit. 10-0 Vatsalabai Kumthekar. 10-30 Zameer Uddin Khan.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9.0 p.m.) 21.53 Mc/s. (13.93 m.) GSH 21.47 Mc/s. (13.97 m.). GSG 17.79 Mc/s. (16.86 m.). GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15.18 Mc/s. (19.76 m.). GSF 15.14 Mc/s. (19.82 m.) GSD (from 9.15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc/s. (25.53 m.).

p.m.
7-25 Opening. 7-30 Variety. 7-40 Pianoforte Recital. 8-10 Gang Smasher. 8-30 Programme of Waltzes. 8-50 Monkey Wrenches in Trade Machine. Talk by Sir Josiah Stamp 9-5 Recital. 9-30 News. 9-50 Matters of Moment. Talk by Edward Thompson. 10-5 Dansant.



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"JOIN CONGRESS IN ITS STRUGGLE FOR INDIA'S FREEDOM"

Nurie's Appeal To People

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for P. W. D., visited to-day "A" Ward Congress Committee Office, where he was given a guard of honour by the Congress Volunteers.

Addressing the people who had gathered there, Mr. Nurie gave a vivid account of the brutal slaughtering of men, women and children, who had assembled at Jallianwalla Bagh nineteen years ago and pointed out the great contribution that this tragic episode made towards the awakening of national consciousness among Indian masses.

Proceeding he said that the Tri-colour flag was the symbol of the sacrifice of those martyrs and now, he added, it must be our duty to honour the flag, that was to-day flying in all its glory.

Explaining the implications of National week celebrations he said that they were meant to make Indians conscious of their present deplorable political and economic conditions and mobilise them under the banner of the Congress to fight the British Imperialism.

Concluding he appealed to all people to join the Congress in its struggle for India's freedom.

After the speech, Mr. Nurie hoisted the National Flag.

Commencing To-morrow the 8th (Ramnavmi day.)

SWEET SIREN OF THE SCREEN **SULOCHANA** RISES TO GIDDY HEIGHTS OF FAME

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A young reporter and the editor of a paper put up a tough fight for the peasants and won success. A love story of abiding interest.

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Featuring: D. BILLIMORIA, GULAM MAHOMED, JAMSHEDJI, ZILLOO, LAXMI, SYED AHMED, GULAM RASUL.

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Shows: 5-15, 8 & 10-30.
Matinee on Saturday, Sunday, and Holidays at 2-30.

IMPERIAL CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

Aga Khan Hockey

G. I. P. Railway's Fine Victory

Bangalore Indians Make Their Exit

Last year's runners-up, the Bangalore Indians, went out of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament on Wednesday, when the G. I. P. Railway beat them by two clear goals. The result was unexpected in many quarters, however, the G. I. P. proved to be a better combination and deservedly won. The Bangalore Indians might have fared better if they had not indulged in a deal of fancy hockey. All this was very nice to look at but did not lead to goal-getting.

In reviewing the game, the name of Grostrate, the G. I. P. left-back, hits the mind. He gave the best display in the match. This hard-working defender went all out and the G. I. P. have much to be thankful for, as his efforts were repeatedly the thing that undid dangerous raids.

Other players on the winning side that deserve special mention were Bocarro who filled the left position in the half-way line, and Bocarro, the left-extreme, who scored a great second goal for his side.

CLEVER PIVOT

Reynolds, the centre-half, of the Bangalore side, did his most. His defence and his feeding were perfect if only the forward-line had utilised all that they received.

THE GAME

The Bangalore Indians broke away and Hayes, just inside the 'D', was on the point of smashing in a shot, when Smithers rushed in and took the half off his stick, and cleared. An infringement at the other end gave the G. I. P. a penalty-corner. Before this could be used to advantage Shanmugam cleared. The Bangalore men were away with the clearance and Nagaraj was seen testing the goal-keeper. He flashed in a shot, which Norris correctly took on his pads.

UP AND DOWN PLAY

Play was of an up and down nature for a while. Tellis failed to pick up a pretty pass by Ismail, Hayes being held up for sticks gave the G. I. P. Railway relief when following a penalty corner the Bangalore Indians kept pressing within their opponents 'D'. Ismail, who was very active on the right, sent across another nice pass. This was snuffed by M. Bocarro—this should have given the Railway the lead. Ismail for a third time gave his centre-man a good send-in, but Reynolds got to the ball before Marsh and cleared. Two minutes later Reynolds held up Rashid, when everyone thought a point was his. The Bangalore Indians were aggressive for a few minutes, an infringement by Hayes eased the situation for the Railway. Play was transferred and the G. I. P. were awarded a penalty-corner. Mills carried the ball, to give Bangalore a free-hit. The break in the game arrived, with the G. I. P. pressing and the score being love all.

In the fourth minute the G. I. P. goal had the narrowest shave of the match, when Nagaraj advantageously placed, failed to beat Norris, in the G. I. P. goal, the only man before him. The Railway were very fast after this and the Bangalore defence had some anxious moments. A penalty-corner came Bangalore's way, following a good forward movement; Selvamuthu spoilt the advantage, sticks being given against him.

Bangalore continued to press, and Hayes beat all opposition but Smithers, who frustrated the run through. Two corners to the Bangalore Indians did not help them. A spell of mid-field play was next witnessed. One of the finest passes that could have been sent across by an outside-man came off Ismail's stick. It went begging, Tellis failing to put his stick to the ball, when it just required tapping into the net, Grostrate, the Railway left-back, now rose to great heights, when he held up several times in a few minutes determined onrushes by Bangalore, and saved a very likely goal, in depriving Krishna of the ball when he was running through in fine style. The winners adopted forceful, clean tactics and several raids followed. From a clearance Marsh collected the ball and tested Pearo with a very fast ground shot, which the goalkeeper failed to kick out, his boots missing it's objective and the G. I. P. went one up.

Despite great efforts by the Bangalore team, the G. I. P. equally enjoyed the exchanges. They went one better and improved their lead. Rashid picking up a hit-up by De Burgh, sent it out to Bocarro. The latter with some brilliant stick-work got part all attempts to stop him and picked the ball into Bangalore's goal. (2—0).

The Railway were not satisfied and M. Bocarro might have added a third point to their tally if he had steadied himself and shot with only Pearo to beat.

In the penultimate minute Norris saved a very hard shot off Selvamuth's stick. The end came with the G. I. P. holding a two goal clear advantage.

TEAMS:

G. I. P. RAILWAY: Norris; Smithers and Grostrate; Mills, De-Burgh and Bocarro; Ismail, Rashid, Marsh, M. Bocarro and Tellis.

BANGALORE INDIANS: Pearo; Shanmugam and Radha Krishen; Raja Gopal, Reynolds and Partha Sarathy; Krishna, Nagaraj, Hayes, Selva Muthu and Muthu Raj.

UMPIRES: C. D. Souza and J. Pinto.

TO-DAY'S GAME

B. E. S. T. vs. POONA UNITED, at 5-30 p.m.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Sir J. J. School Of Art

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the issue of the 25th ultimo of your paper you have published a letter from one Mr. D. G. Vyas with the heading "Sir J. J. School of Art in Danger." I have carefully gone through this letter and according to Mr. Vyas's own statement he relies on an unauthorised newspaper report for basis of his arguments in his letter, and I should not have taken any notice of this letter. But the letter is full of misrepresentations about the Art of Society of India with which I have the privilege of being associated almost from its inception as a member and at present as the Chairman of the managing Board and I think it my duty to point out the mistaken notions under which the writer seems to be labouring and in consequence there of misrepresents the whole position, lest the people might be illusioned by such one-sided and biased views.

To those who have been following the art activities of the city of Bombay for nearly two decades past it is well-known that the Art Society of India has been doing useful work in the sphere of art; and I feel confident that every one who is interested in art appreciates the efforts the Society has made. At the same time the Society also fully understands the value of public support and public opinion.

In the first part of his letter Mr. Vyas has laid an attack on the Art Society of India as also on other similar institutions which have been co-operating with the Society, and in the latter part of his letter he attacks the so-called scheme fathering it on the Society without any authority merely relying on a newspaper report Let me, therefore, make it clear before I deal with the criticism and attack on the Society, that so far neither the Society nor any one on their behalf has sent any scheme whatsoever to the Government: nor has any scheme been adopted for being put forward to Government regarding the reorganisation of Art Education in the Presidency. All that the Society has done so far is that a letter has been sent to the Prime Minister requesting him to appoint an Inquiry Committee consisting of non-official experts to frame and suggest a scheme for reorganisation of Art Education in the Presidency. Let me also make it clear that the Society is not working in this matter in a secret or clandestine manner. Besides any one who has love for Art will be welcome to make his suggestions to the Society in this connection if he is so minded.

Mr. Vyas attacks the Society mainly on three grounds viz., i The School of Art is in danger: ii. The genius of the Art Society of India which was dormant so far has been all of a sudden spurred to blossom: and iii). Has the Society played any part in the civic affairs of the City? I shall deal with these points one by one:

ii. "The School of Art is in Danger."

"The School is in danger." And why? Because a scheme for reorganisation of Art Education is being suggested by some people outside the School. As stated before no scheme has yet been placed before any authority, but conceding for a moment that a scheme similar to the one discussed by Mr. Vyas and fathered by him on the Society is put forward can he point out any thing in that scheme which suggests that the school should be closed? On the contrary there are several points which go to show that effort will be made to enhance its prestige and status. Perhaps Mr. Vyas and his companions interpret the suggestion of disposing of the present site of the school and the buildings into one for closing it. But even granting that the disposal does take place I cannot see how it would amount to closing the school. Has not the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute been shifted from Byculla to Matunga? In old day was not the Elphinstone College brought from Byculla to its present magnificent place? Was not the Government House at Parel given up and a new one made at Malabar Hill? Can any one say that these institutions have been closed by reason of their being shifted from one place to another? All that I can see in this suggestion is simply this:—If for the purpose of expansion present buildings and site are not enough or suitable, one should not mind even changing the location of the institution at some other suitable place. It may be that such a change while providing suitable accommodation may also turn out to be beneficial even financially. The fact is that the school far from being in danger would really be in a position if the efforts of the Art Society of India and those assisting it bear fruit. Most of the members of the Society are either ex-students or present students of the school and they would hardly think of doing any harm to their "Alma Mater."

In dealing with the second point I shall have to refer to the early history of the Society to clear away the smoky atmosphere. Formerly there was only one Society i.e. the Bombay Art Society. This Society confined and is still confining its activities only to exhibitions; and as a matter of safe policy they did not think of taking up any other responsibility. As it is the School of Art was and is more useful to the students actually studying there. But for those who had left the school after finishing their studies, there was required a place where they could meet and discuss questions of art etc. With a view to meet this demand the late Mr. Krishnarao Bhai, the late Mr. M. F. Pithavala, the late Mr. A. X. Trindad, Rao Bahadurs Mhatre and Dhurandhar, Messrs. Parandekar, Fernandes, Joshi and many others started this Society. They devoted themselves to the uplift of art and artists who generally belong to middle class people. Not only that but until three or four years ago before his departure from India, Capt. W. E. G. Solomon, the Director of the Sir J. J. School of Art, closely associated himself with the activities of the Society. The Society has never been antagonistic to the school and every one worked harmoniously. The Society continues to do the work originally started by veterans as stated before and this work was carried on by experienced artists and lovers of art who have devoted their lives in the service of art.

iii. Has the Society played any part in the civic affairs of the City?

We need not look back to a great distance of time in this matter. It is a well-known fact that the Thomas Retrenchment Committee in their report recommended the abolition of the School of Art as a measure of retrenchment. The Director of the School became very uneasy at this suggestion of the said Committee. The art-loving public of Bombay equally disapproved this suggestion of the Retrenchment Committee. The Art Society of India took up the cause of the Art School and convened a public meeting under its auspices to protest against the most inhuman and absurd suggestion of the Committee. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Jaykar (now the Hon. Dr. Justice Jaykar) and almost every leading member of the Society expressed the protest in so forcible a manner that the then Government could not by any means adopt the suggestion to close the school made by the committee The only harm that was done at the time is that the fees were raised. It will not be any exaggeration at all to say that it was due to the efforts of the Society that the School was saved from the Thomas Committee's axe of retrenchment. If the Society could convene a public meeting to stop the closure of the school, it can also think and suggest a scheme for reorganisation of Art Education I fail to see how one can blame the Society for that. I can quite understand that it is possible to have difference of opinion about the methods to be adopted but that is no reason why one should not express his views or work for the betterment of the situation.

In the latter part of his letter Mr. Vyas has discussed the scheme outlined in the "Prabhat." I do not propose to say anything about that scheme or Mr. Vyas's criticism thereon, for it will be too premature to do so as no scheme has yet been placed before the Government and everything is in the making. Mr. Vyas may have to change his views when the whole scheme comes before the public and it would be more convenient to deal with that part of the subject then. In the meantime I reserve my say on the subject.

I am quite certain that Government also will dispassionately consider every proposal that may be placed before them and the Art School Director will have every opportunity to advise Government in his own way.—Yours, etc.,

V. V. OAK.

Shastri Hall, Bombay 7.
April 1.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Dharavi Water Shortage

A. M. D'MELLO draws the attention of the Government and Municipal authorities concerned to the scarcity of water in Dharavi Island, which is causing great inconvenience to the residents. The correspondent suggests that if the Margala Talao situated in the centre of the island which has a large catchment area is properly harnessed by fortifying its northern boundary a regular water supply may be assured.

Worli Chawls

K. K. P. criticises the composition of the Advisory Committee recently formed to help the administration in redressing the grievances of the chawl residents as being unrepresentative and appeals the authorities to call a public meeting to elect the committee.

Marwari Vidyalaya

"SYMPATHY" criticises the leave rules in the Marwari Vidyalaya High School. The condition of the staff he alleges, is unsatisfactory in other respects also.

Road Hogs

V. B. SHASTRI draws the attention of the authorities to the fast and rash driving indulged in by certain motorists on the New Gokhale Road and Lady Jamshedji Road in the North of the City at night times, which is a source of danger to pedestrians.

Costly Justice

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The residents of Vengorla have submitted to the Bombay Government a representation for the restoration of the sub-judge's court at Vengorla which was abolished in 1931 on grounds of financial stringency. A thick rumour is afloat that the sub-judge's court will in all probability be restored. If so the question arises 'why a conciliation board should not be tried' when an opportunity like the present one offers. Bengal has taken a lead in the matter of the establishment of arbitration boards while Bombay is still lagging behind.

Mr. Patil had tabled a 'Debt Conciliation Boards' Bill' in the Bombay Legislative Council but its fate seems to have been sealed for even. The bill if re-introduced and passed into law will undoubtedly reduce the cost of litigation. Cost of litigation as well as arbitration appear, "inter alia," to be two of the items of the programme of the Congress Ministry. The bill has for its object the prohibition from appearance of legal practitioners who are more likely to emphasize legal points rather than help the conciliation attempted. The prohibition is specially intended to avoid the dragging on of a board's proceedings which can be brought to an amicable settlement quickly by a process of give and take instead of insistence on legal hair-splitting common in the Civil Courts. Will the Congress Ministry be pleased to consider the feasibility, as an experimental measure, of the proposal of the establishment of an arbitration board at Vengorla on the lines of the one in Bengal under the Bengal Agriculturists Indebtedness Act and, if satisfied with its working, to confirm it. The proposal will saddle Government with far less expenses than the restoration of the sub-judge's court would do.—Yours, etc.,

G. A. N.

Shiroda, March 22.

"Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi And Prohibition"

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir.—I am grateful to Mr. Faiz Mahomed Khan, M.L.A., for giving particulars in your this morning's issue of a Government Resolution which laid down the policy when Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi was Minister for Excise. All credit to Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi for that. Mr. Khan has not answered all the queries.

I shall be obliged if Mr. Khan or Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi will further enlighten the public as to what practical effect was given to this long and important resolution from 12th February 1925 (the date of the resolution) to the end of 1926 when Sir Dehlavi ceased to be Minister.—Yours etc.,

FACT.

Bombay April 5.

Reforms In Mysore

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The order of the Government of Mysore announcing the terms of reference and the personnel of the Committee on Constitutional Reforms in Mysore, has aroused feelings of disappointment.

The terms of reference to the Committee give no clear indication that the Government have abandoned or modified their somewhat strange political theory and that their policy is not merely one of increasing association of the people with the administration but of progressive realisation of full Responsible Government within a period of, say, fifteen years, as suggested by Sir M. Visvesvaraya in his presidential speech at the Indian States Peoples' Conference (1929). It cannot therefore be said that the apprehensions of the Mysore Congress and other progressive sections of the people with regard to the announcement are either unreasonable or unjustified. While the neighbouring provinces of British India have been enjoying Provincial Autonomy based on the principle of Responsible Government, it is hardly possible for a comparatively progressive State like Mysore to keep her people in a condition of constitutional inferiority for any length of time. The Government of Mysore will have further to note, as Lord Irwin had to note and confess in 1929 to the British Government by sad experience, "the impossibility of working a Government which is purely official, when exposed to irresponsible criticism by an Assembly whose members are not restrained by the knowledge that if they defeated Government projects, they must be prepared to take office and themselves become the object of attack." The more appointment of a Committee will not be of much value and utility unless there is an authentic and clear enunciation of policy on the vital question of Responsible Government and the terms of reference to the Committee are made specifically with the object of working out the details of a constitution for the realisation of the declared policy.—Yours, etc.

M. A. GOPALASWAMY IYENGAR

Bangalore City.

Educational Rebirth Of India Can Only Be Indigenous

LONDON UNION ON ADULT EDUCATION

The National Adult School Union at London has released a leaflet for publication in which it surveys the work done in India for the benefit of the adult population. It says that a considerable extension of the franchise has taken place in the eleven Indian Provinces, although not more than 10 per cent. of the people of India are literate. While it is true that practical sagacity does not depend upon the ability to read and write, yet the general position is most unsatisfactory. The domination of the money-lender is assisted by illiteracy and by it the villager is cut off, to a large extent, from the agencies which are working for rural betterment.

INDIGENOUS PROCESS.

The union believes that the achievement of such things must be the work of the people of India. The educational rebirth of that land can only be an indigenous process, rooted in Indian ideals and the outcome of the devoted service of Indian men and women. Nevertheless, in such a work the peoples of the West can take a part which would be welcomed by Indians, provided that the help was offered in a spirit of equality and affection.

INDIAN HAND BOOK.

The early work of the Adult Schools in Great Britain—commencing in 1798—was directed to teaching reading and writing to adults. This fact has served to give members of the Adult School Movement a special interest in literacy work, in addition to more advanced forms of adult education. From this has arisen a "concern" for Indian adult educational work. Shortly after the war some preliminary enquiries were made into the possibility of starting literacy work in India, but the time was not then ripe for such a venture, and the matter was accordingly held over. Correspondence with Indians through the National Adult School Union's International Correspondence Bureau has helped to keep alive this idea. From March, 1934, onwards. Mr. Ernest Champness has given special attention to Indian adult educational problems on behalf of the International Committee. Contacts were made with Indian leaders and people who had a special knowledge of Indian affairs, the information accumulated by the World Association for Adult Education proving very useful and also the press cuttings on education in India kindly supplied by the India Conciliation Group. The encouragement given to these efforts suggested further advances; and, accordingly, an experimental Indian Handbook is being prepared with the object of aiding in the formation of groups of educated Indians for the study of subjects related, directly or indirectly, to mass welfare and the creation of the will to render personal service. The articles for this Indian Handbook have been written by people who have special knowledge of their subjects and the well-known Hindu philosopher, Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, has kindly promised to write an Introduction. Through the Inter-University Board information has been collected regarding the willingness of the seventeen Indian Universities to co-operate in the running of such groups.

WORK IN INDIA SURVEYED.

The leaflet refers to the Indian Adult Education Society which was founded at Delhi early in 1937. This body seeks to encourage and co-ordinate adult educational activities in India, working through the medium of Provincial Societies, which it is endeavouring to found. In Delhi Province the Indian Adult Education Society is carrying out a vigorous adult educational campaign—arts and crafts, literacy work, broadcasting, lectures, concerts and study groups.

The leaflet also surveys the work regarding the Adult education in the different provinces of India and appreciates the work of Dr. B. H. Hivale of Bombay and Rabindranath Tagore of Bengal.

Compounders' Union

The Jt. Secretary of the C. U. writes:

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Union was held on Sunday last at the Maratha High School, Dr. P. D. Khanolkar, presiding. The main agenda for consideration was the rights of compounders in the Bill No. X of 1938. Hon. Joint Secretary Mr. John B. Pinto read the representation sent to the Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, the Minister in charge of Public Health. He also explained what the Hon. Minister said to the deputation lead by the Union

Messrs. John B. Pinto, G. V. Naik, S. K. Shirodkar and V. M. Kande addressed the meeting. The following resolutions were passed:—

Supporting the principles laid down in the Bill.

Thanking the Hon. Minister for giving patient hearing to the deputation of the Union and also requesting him to go through the representation of the Union.

Supporting the representation of the Union.

Appointing a Select Committee to take necessary action in connection with the aforesaid bill and also the forthcoming compounders' bill. The Committee included Messrs. John B. Pinto; V. M. Kande; G. V. Naik; S. K. Shirodkar; and S. M. Valand. The president, Vice-President and Hon. General Secretary will act as ex-officio members.

MID-WEEK CHANGE AT BROADWAY

Irene Dunne- Robert Taylor In "Magnificent Obsession"

"Magnificent Obsession" the Universal picture will be shown till Friday next at the Broadway, Kingsway, Dadar, with Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor in the starring roles.

Primarily, the story deals with the romance of Miss Dunne, portraying a beautiful young bride, and Taylor, delineating a wastrel scion of a wealthy family.

The climax of the story comes six years later, in a series of events filled with heart-rending tenderness, culminating a sweetly poignant love drama such as rarely reaches the screen.

WHITE LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

A few days' application of this medicine cures white leprosy and leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kavirajes and advertisers. Rs. 500 rewarded if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2

BIRTH CONTROL

It is an infallible medicine for birth control. Suspend the use of this medicine and you will have children. The medicine is to be administered for two or three days in a month. Medicine for one year's use cost Rs. 2 Rs. 100 rewarded if proved fallible. Another medicine for complete Barrenness, price Rs. 2. It is not harmful for the health.

VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 19, P. O. KATRI SARAI,
(Gaya).

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Record Of Progress

The third year's work of the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association as revealed in the annual report for 1937 which has been just issued, saw an increase in membership, expansion in the work of the Extension Classes by the opening of a new centre at Dadar, temporary changes and fluctuations in the work of the Literacy Classes owing to strikes and lastly and a further development of the Library work of the Association.

MEMBERSHIP

The total life membership at the end of the year was 28, as against 27 at the end of the year 1936.

In the general field of Extension Lectures this year the Association has opened a new centre of Adult education activity at Dadar. The centre is not as well-known to the public as it ought to be, but the response is encouraging. Nothing more can be said of the venture at this stage. Four terminal courses have been offered for the present as an experimental measure.

LITERACY CLASSES

The twelve classes in the various localities, which were started during 1935 and 1936, continued to function normally except those in the mill area when they were affected by the strike wave. When conditions returned to normal, the attendance figures rose rapidly and now the classes are attended regularly. The class in General Motors (India), Ltd., had to be closed down as the factory was being overhauled. The class opened specially for the adults of the Mang-garudies at Naigaum was transferred to Worli owing to their shifting from that locality. At the request of the authorities of the welfare department of the Sassoon group three classes were organised and supervised by the supervisor of the Literacy Classes.

J. D. BHARDA INSTITUTE

The main Library of the Association is open to the public free of charge and is now completely organised. We earnestly hope that full use will be made of it hereafter by the students in particular and the public in general and that it will form a useful centre for new developments and research in methods of education.

BAI MOTLIBAI WADIA FREE READING ROOM

This venture in the field of Library development has met with great success. We are gratified to note that citizens living in the neighbourhood are making the fullest use of this branch library.

SARAZEN RETIRES FROM RYDER CUP COMPETITION

AUGUSTA, April 6.

Stating that he considered that he had been unfairly treated and repeatedly passed over for the captaincy of the American team, Gene Sarazen has announced that he has retired from the Ryder Cup competition.—Reuter.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Sud 7 1994
Muslim: Safar 5, 1357
Parsi: Avan 4, 1307
Hightide: 4-22 17-39
Lowtide 10-29 —
Sunrise: 6h 28m
Sunset: 6h 54m

S S Strathnavar with mails from London of the 24th March due at 4 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Friday, April 8.

Ramnavmi: Bank Holiday

Saturday, April 9

S S Strathmore sails at 1 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Clan Line steamer 'Clan Macinde' arrived London 4th evening.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

Their Schedule 'Plane came on Wednesday morning at 11-30 from Kathiawar.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC SCOUT GUILD

A meeting of the Guild will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. at Wodehouse Road, Fort.

TRAINERS' CLASSES

Mrs Tarabai Modak will conduct the Trainers' Classes at B. P. Adult Education Society Hall, Sukhadwala Building, Ravelin Street, Bombay at 6 p.m.

LANTERN SLIDES SHOW

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar Congress Committee, a magic lantern slides show will be shown to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. at Matakagali, Vithalwadi

PRESIDENCY STUDENTS FEDERATION

Mr. M. T. Vyas, M.A. will lecture on "Bridging the Gulf" at B. P. Adult Education Society's Hall, Sukhadwala Mansion, Ravelin Street, Bombay 1, to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

In connection with Sree Ramanavami Utsavam there will be musical entertainment by Sow Miss Sundari Ramanan, to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. and A Farce in Tamil (The Hidden Melody) from 10 p.m.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of March 1938 was 1470 of whom 812 were males and 658 females.

DEVGAD EDUCATION BOARD

A reception will be given to Seth Mafatlal Gagalbhai, on Saturday 9th April at 9 a.m. (S.T.) when Seth Mafatlal will open the Devgad Education Board's "Parsharam Bhau Bodas Vidya-Mandir."

LATE RAO BAHADUR TOPIWALLA

The seventeenth death anniversary of the late Rao Bahadur Anant Shiwaji Desai Topiwalla alias Bhausaheb Topiwalla will be observed at Kudal Deshkar Brahmin Niwas, Girgaum, to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m.

INDIAN MUSIC CIRCLE

The Indian Music Circle monthly concert will be held at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi, Girgaum to-day (Thursday) at 10 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Vishnupant Pagnis and Kumari Krishnabai Udiyavar will entertain the members with vocal music.

C. P. K. SOCIAL CLUB, KURLA

Under the auspices of the Club the anniversary of Dr. Shankerrao Bhiss (Indian Edison) will be celebrated today (Thursday) at 9 p.m. on the terraces of Kenjalker's premises at Pipe Road, Kurla. Mr. A. V. Chitre, M. L. A., has kindly consented to preside.
All are cordially requested to attend.

HINDUSTHANI SANGEET PRACHARAK MANDAL

The Hindusthani Sangeet Pracharak Mandal announces that under well-known artistes, it will open "The Aryan Music College" very shortly.
The College will have an all-India up-to-date, practical and thorough Course of training in Vocal, Instrumental and Dancing.

FREE FILM SHOWS

The second of the series of free cine talks will be given by Mr. E. G. Lazarus in the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall on Monday, 11th April, at 6-30 p.m.
Two films will be shown. Vividly depicting wayside scenes from Nazareth to Jerusalem, views of the holy city, the first film deals with Jesus and The Temple. The other film covers Barabbas and consists of two reels. Founded on the story by Canon S. N. Sedgwik with Forbes Robertson playing the part of Pilate, the picture has an universal appeal.
No collection will be taken at the meeting. All seats are free; however, a few seats will be reserved on application to Mr. Lazarus, Electric House, Fort.

Sir Eric Hambro arrived at Government House.

THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

AMUSEMENT OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Night Key" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
CAPITOL—"Wise Girl" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Kunku" Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p.m.
EROS—"The Frog" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Bulldog Drummond's Revenge" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Ushne Kya Socha" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Daughter of Himalayas" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
LAMINGTON—"Lutaroo Lalna" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kanhopatra" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Mitha Zahar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Jwala" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
PATHE—"Victoria The Great" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m
REGAL—"Tarzan's Revenge" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Garib-ki-Tope" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Man in Possession" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"300 Days and After" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

INDIAN PROGRESSIVE GROUP

To-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. at Taj Mahal Hotel, Mr. J. Bolmont will speak on "On the meaning of Hindu images"

POSTAL NOTICE

Packet Mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Britnsh East Africa, Tanganika Territory, Zanzibar, Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Union of South Africa and all mails for Portuguese East Africa, Seychelles and Lawrenzo Marques) per s.s. 'Kenya' will be accepted at the Bombay General Post Office as shown below:—
Parcel mail upto 5 p.m on Tuesday the 12th April.
Registered and unregistered correspondence upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 13th April.
Packet mails (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Mauritius, and all letter mails for Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be accepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 13th April for despatch by the above steamer.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE BY BEST CLUB

For the third year in succession, the Welfare Club Amateur Dramatic Society of the B. E. S. & T. Co. will stage to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. a drama at the Victoria Theatre, Grant Road, in aid of the Bombay Provincial Branch of the Safety First Association of India. The two previous performances in 1936 and 1937 yielded on each occasion a sum not less than Rs. 1,500 and Mr. R. D. Kanga, President of the Club, hopes that the present function will beat the past records.
The title of the drama which is in Hindi is "Ghir-ki-Laxmi" or "Guiding Light." The plot is not only interesting but conveys the excellent moral that of all human loves, the one that is devoid of self is that of one's own wife, who has a very important role in the making of her husband.

Tata Air Services

Owing to the introduction of summer time table over the 'Imperial Airways' with effect from the Eastbound service leaving Southampton on the 10-4-1938, and arriving Karachi on the 12th April 1938, and the Westbound services leaving Calcutta and Singapore respectively on the 15-4-1938 and consequent changes in the time table of the Karachi-Colombo Service, the following will be the days of arrivals and departures of the air mails in Bombay with immediate effect.

ARRIVALS—KARACHI—COLOMBO
(South bound)

Wednesday the 6th April 1938
Friday, the 8th April 1938
Monday the 11th April 1938
Wednesday the 13th April 1938
Saturday the 16th April 1938
Sunday the 17th April 1938
and thereafter on every Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday.

DEPARTURES—COLOMBO—KARACHI
(North bound)

Friday the April 1938
Saturday, the 9th April 1938
Monday th 11th April 1938
Wednesday the 13th April 1938
Thursday the 14th April 1938
Friday the 15th April 1938
Sunday the 17th April 1938
and thereafter on every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday.
The latest hours of posting and delivery of air mail correspondence at the Bombay G P. O. on the days mentioned above remain unaltered.
Consequently the planes will leave Calcutta for Bangkok and Singapore on the following days:—
Saturday the 9th April 1938
Wednesday the 13th April 1938
Thursday the 14th April 1938
Monday the 18th April 1938
and thereafter on every Thursday and Monday. The latest hour and days of posting air mail correspondence for Singapore, Hongkong, China, Japan and Austra. will therefore be as shown below:—
Wednesday the 6th April 1938 at 18-30 hours
Sunday the 10th April 1938 at 18-30 hours.
Monday the 11th April 1938 at 18-30 hours
Friday the 15th April 1938 at 18-30 hours
and thereafter on every Monday and Friday
The latest hours of posting at the Town Sub Offices must be arranged accordingly.

NATIONAL WEEK PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY

ANDHERI—Public lecture by Dr. Abdul Hamid Kazi (Member, A.-I. C. C.) at Nagardas Road, opposite Gokuldas Chawls, at 9 p. m
BYCULLA—Public meeting at Kamatipura, Mariamma Temple, at 8-30 p. m. Dr. Antrolikar, President, Sholapur D. C. C., will preside. Speakers will include Messrs. Wamanrao Mukadam, K. G. Gokhale, Acharekar and D. B. Karnik
DADAR—Public meeting at Gandhi Maidan, Sayani Road. Mr. Nagindas Master will preside. Speakers will include Messrs. S. K. Patil, D. N. Wandrekar and S. N. Sharma
MANDVI—Enrolment campaign, 3 p. m. Public meeting at 8-30 p. m at Dongri Maidan near Derby Cinema. Speakers include Mrs. Deshmukh and Mr. S. K. Patil.
Enrolment campaign, 3 p. m. Public meeting at Umerkhadi labour area at 6 p. m.
VILE PARLE—Khadi hawking.

PUBLIC MEETING IN GAMDEVI

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday), at 9 p. m. (S. T.) at J. K. Building, Gamdevi, in connection with the National Week. Mrs. Perinben Captain will preside. Dr. Gadekar, Messrs. Asok Mehta, R. S. Padbidri, N. R. Kulkarni, Lalji Pendse, Manek Gandhi and others will speak.

Girgaum Ward Programme

A series of meetings will be held in the various parts of the Ward to explain the significance of the National Week. To-day there will be a meeting at J. K. Buildings, Gamdevi, at 9 p.m. A big mass meeting will be held on Sunday at Chowpatty when Prominent leaders will address. Loud speakers will also be installed.
Congress workers in the Ward will go out every morning in batches or individually to enroll members. The Secretaries appeal to the public to enroll in thousands and thus "help our struggle for Freedom."

NATIONAL WEEK IN SUBURBS

Khadi Pheri And Flag Salutations

(From Our Corresopndent)
Vile Parle, Wednesday.
The National Week was inaugurated in all the Suburbs by the respective Congress Committees.
By Flag Salutation ceremony and Prabhat Pheries took place at Vile Parle. Mr. Ratubhai Desai, the president of the local Congress Committee spoke on the Jallianwalla Tragedy. He said: "To-day is the day of Stock taking and we should all exert our best to strengthen the national institution."
Similarly at Santa Cruz, Andheri and other Suburbs meetings will be held and Suburbanites were asked to join the Congresss and strengthen it further.
The Khadi Mandir of Vile Parle opened the Khadi exhibitions and the ladies went from house to house to sell Khaddar.

Nurie & Patil To Address

NATIONAL WEEK MEETING AT COLABA.

Under the auspices of "A" Ward Dist. Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at Colaba, near Koliwada, at 8 p. m. to-day (Thursday) Sjt. S. A. Brelvi will preside. (1) The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie; (2) The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil; (3) Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, M. L. A will be among the speakers.

PUBLIC MEETING AT BYCULLA

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee 'E' Ward District Congress Committee and the Congress Labour Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.) in Kamatipura, Bazar Road, near Mariamma Temple. Dr. Antrolikar, M.L.A. of Sholapur will preside. Messrs. Wamanrao Mukadam, M.L.A., K. C. Gokhale, Asok Mehta, V. B. Karnik and others will speak

SEC. 144 EXTENDED IN ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, April 5.
Section 144 Cr. P.C., which expired to-day in Allahabad, has been renewed within the Municipal limits and the Cantonment area for a period of one month from now.
No one is permitted to carry lathis, sticks, or letnal weapons during the day or night for this period.
Though strenuous efforts are being made to ease feelings in the minds of the public, still confidence has not been completely regained.—United Press.

Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, unfurling the flag at the "A" Ward District Congress Committee to inaugurate the National Week.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

Bandra, writes a correspondent is now in the grip of typhoid epidemic. Typhoid cases are occurring in large numbers and there is a grave fear that this will spread unless, quick measures are taken. This epidemic says my correspondent is due either to some defect in the new drainage scheme, that has been working in some places, or to the dirty water that Bandra gets through the taps.
Besides this a disease widely prevalent in this area is filaria, better known as elephantiasis. This disease has already gripped quite a number of young and old people and it looks as if it is spreading very fast. It is said that mosquitoes are responsible for the transmission of the disease which has been put down to various causes, the main one being fish eating.
The depredations of this disease are very serious, which it will be recalled was the cause of the Municipality appointing a special medical officer about a year ago, to carry out some sort of research. This research I understand then proved of some use and it would be wise if the Municipality carried out a fresh research for this disease is spreading very fast. The health authorities must tackle this question very seriously and more adequate preventive measures must be used if this disease is to be stoppped from spreading.

SIGNALS FOR THANA BRIDGE.

In March last the Thana Bridge recorded the death of a young boy who was killed by a motor lorry.
This made the Thana Municipal Board in their last meeting decide upon sending through their President a letter to the Collector, which deals with the danger of this bridge which has only two small caution boards which are unnoticeable. The letter suggests that two police constables be stationed on either side of the bridge to direct traffic. The Board paid their homage to the memory of the dead boy and sent a letter of sympathy to his father.

LOCAL BOARD ELECTIONS.

The Bombay Suburban District Local Boards, is to hold its election on May 22.
The constituencies are divided into, Malad, Versova and Chembur, of these Versova is the largest and has been allotted three seats without reservation. Malad too has been allotted three seats being the smallest constituency. This has aroused quite a lot of ill-feeling.
Besides this the other complaint is regarding this polling station for Gorai, Culvem, Manori and neighbouring villages which is situated about 14 to 15 miles, thus causing great difficulty to voters, who will have to travel by cart track to Manori ferry across the creek to Marva and then to Malad by either tonga or bus.
In view of such inconvenience I am of opinion that very few residents of the above mentioned places will come to exercise their rights, so the authorities would do well to put a sub-polling station in close proximity of those villages.

EASTER CONCESSIONS ON B. N. Ry.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway Co., Ltd., has issued its Easter concessions of 1938 by which first, second and inter classes are required to pay fare and a quarter, and third class fare and half for double journey. The saving thereby caused is 2 annas in the rupee in the case of 1st, 2nd and inter classes and 4 annas in the case of third class.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS FEDERATION.

B. P. S. F. Gen. Secretary writes:—
Swami Shahajanand Saraswathi writes in connection with our Literary scheme:—
"—— I have carefully gone through the entire scheme along with its questionnaire.
It has impressed me beyond measure, so much so that I have already mentioned it in the meetings of youths and peasants. If you succeed in acting up to it even partially and their fight, your questionnaire has struck me the most ....."

Tata Air Services

The last flight in the southbound direction of the Bombay-Trivandrum service will be made on Wednesday the 13th April and in the northbound direction on Friday the 15th April 1938.
The last flight of Bombay-Delhi service in the northbound direction will be on Friday 6th May 1938 and in the southbound direction on Monday 9th May 1938.

MUNICIPAL CLAIM AGAINST RECEIVER

Decree For Arrears Of Rent

In disposing of a suit filed by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court decided an important point relating to the liability of a receiver.
The defendant in the case was Fakirmahomed Karimbhoy who was appointed a receiver by the Court for a property in an administrative suit filed by one Jafferbhai who had purchased it in the sale held by the Court in a mortgage suit.
The property being a leasehold property, it was subject to a certain amount of rent, which not having been paid for a certain period by Jafferbhai, the lease was terminated by the Municipality in May 1930.
The leasehold property being in possession of the defendant as a receiver, it was handed over by him to the Municipality under an order of the Court in October 1930.

CLAIM BY MUNICIPALITY.

Thereafter, the Municipality made a claim aganst the defendant for all arrears of rent, which he refused to pay. The result was the present suit.
The suit was contested by the defendant who contended that as there was no privity of contract between him and the plaintiffs, no cause of action had arisen, and also that it was time-barred.

JUDGMENT

In the course of his judgment His Lordship referred to a leading case which laid down that when a receiver was in possession of a property in place of a tenant, it was as holding the tenant's interest for the time being.
It was, therefore, the duty of such a receiver to pay the head landlord first out of the rents received by him from the sub-tenants.
This liability was not based upon any privity of estate or contract, but it appeared more in the nature of the Court compelling its officer to do the right thing when the officer held the estate in place of a tenant.
Therefore, a receiver appointed in an administrative suit being in the shoes of a tenant, it was his primary duty to pay the rent due to the landlord, subject to certain expenses properly incurred by him.
His Lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs, and referred the case to the Commissioner to ascertain the defendant's liability.

ISLAMIC RESEARCH

Ali Mahomed Mecklai On Achievements Of Association

"The objects of the Islamic Research Association are the promotion of research in all branches of Islamic learning, the giving of aid to scholars doing research work and the giving of authoritative information on Islamic subjects," observed Mr. Ali Mahomed Mecklai, presiding over the fifth annual general meeting of the Association, held on Wednesday evening in the rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

OBJECTS OF I. R. A.

The Islamic Research Association, he said, existed for fostering research in all branches of Islamic studies and for helping students to publish the results of such research. It stood for the promotion of independent enquiry and for research on scientific and critical lines.
The Association, according to him decided from the very beginning to keep away from politics, from propaganda or controversy regarding religion. Its concern was with the civilisation and culture of Islam and with nothing else. It did not matter whether the writer of the book was a Muslim or a non-Muslim. The Association did not indulge in polemics. Its members would neither attack nor defend. They would try to understand and inculcate the methods of critical research.

REQUISITES OF RESEARCH.

The President then explained the significance of the word research. The mind of a research student must be kept free from all prejudices and preconceived notions. Further he must be possessed of the necessary patience, capacity and mental equipment. Above all, he must strive for truth, regardless of his own religious and political views and be free from fear of public criticism.
Islamic studies, according to him, meant research in all branches of Art, Science, Literature, Philosophy and Religion of Muslim nations.
The civilisation of Islam, he said, knew no bounds of country and race. It was concerned with the whole world.

ITS ACHIEVEMENTS.

He then gave a brief description of the six works, published by the Association during the five years of its existence. They are:—"Diwan of Khaki Khorasani", "Two Early Ismaili Treatises", "The Meaning of Religion," "Kelam-i-Pir and Kitab-al-Sidq."
He also referred to the works under preparation.
Concluding he said that the intense desire for the advancement of knowledge concerning Islamic civilisation in all its aspects and its wider dissemination was the ideal of the Association.
Referring to the Executive Committee of the Association, he paid tribute to the services rendered by Mr. A. A. Fyzee, Dr. Bazlur Rehman and Mr. Ivanow.
Mr. A.A. Fyzee, in moving the adoption of the report referred to its salient points, which among other things gave reviews of the publications of the Association.

NEW PRESIDENT.

After the adoption of the report and the audited accounts, the meeting elected Mr. Ali Mahomed Mecklai as the President for the coming five years.

FORMER CRIPPLE NOW PLAYS TENNIS

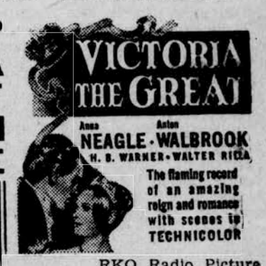
Vanquishes Rheumatism In Feet

THROWS AWAY OTHER "REMEDIES"—PRAISES KRUSCHEN

Here is a story of a young man who had given up hope of taking part in active sports with his fellows again. He tells how he tried one remedy after another and how finally a former sufferer put him on the way to recovery.
"Two years ago I started with pains in the feet which gradually got worse. I tried 'everything under the sun' but to no effect. Whilst waiting for treatment one evening, another patient advised me to try Kruschen Salts. That was twelve months ago; the relief was not sudden, but the pain and swelling gradually left my feet and in six months I amazed my friends by taking long walks into the country. This year I have played a good deal of tennis, a thing which I had begun to think I should never do again. Only a few weeks ago I threw away an accumulation of different 'remedies' which I had tried in vain."—C.W.
Most rheumatic pain and swelling is caused by an excess of uric acid accumulating in the body. Kruschen will quickly dissolve away the needle-pointed crystals of uric acid which are the cause of all the trouble. It will also flush those dissolved crystals clean out of your system.
Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

Also "Grand National 1938"

PATHE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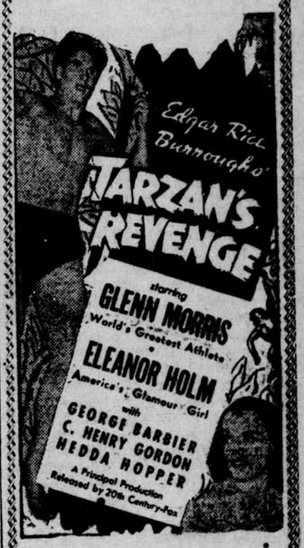

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1938

LINGUISTIC PROVINCES

The controversy that raged for some time past about constituting Karnatak into a separate province including all Kannada-speaking districts will, we hope, be brought to an end by the resolution on the subject adopted by the Bombay Legislative Assembly. The principle of forming provinces on a linguistic basis as far as practicable has been accepted by the Congress for the last eighteen years and has been adopted all these years in its own Constitution. On the principle as such, therefore, there are no two opinions among Congressman. We, too, have always strongly supported the principle and do so still. When precisely it is best to constitute a new province depends upon various considerations, mainly financial and political. The Nehru Committee, as pointed out by Premier Kher in the Assembly, recommended generally that a redistribution of Provinces should take place on linguistic basis on the demand of the majority of the population of the area concerned subject to financial and administrative considerations. The Committee specifically considered the question of Karnatak and said that a "prima facie" case for unification and formation of Karnatak had been made. It, however, refrained from making definite recommendations in that report, pending investigation of the administrative and financial questions

Acceptance Of Principle

The question of immediately applying the principle of forming new provinces on a linguistic basis to Andhra and Karnatak was not made an issue by the Congress at the time of the last provincial election mainly to avoid a futile and harmful controversy about the practicability of immediately forming these areas into separate provinces. The question, however, came up before the Madras legislature last week in the form of the following resolution: "This Assembly recommends to the Government that the view of this Chamber of the Legislature of Madras, be communicated under Section 290 of the Government of India Act, 1935, to His Majesty-in-Council that steps may be taken, as early as possible, for the constitution of separate provinces so as to place under separate autonomous provincial administrations, the areas wherein the language predominantly spoken is respectively Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam." It will be seen that the resolution only endorsed a well accepted principle and urged its application to the areas mentioned "as early as possible." It was this fact that enabled the Madras Government to support the resolution. It is significant that, when in the Madras Legislative Council an amendment to the same resolution was moved suggesting the omission of the words "as early as possible" and insisting that as a first step towards the formation of such separate administrations the Andhra province be constituted immediately," the amendment was opposed by Government and defeated by the House.

Congress Cabinet's Support

The need for the unification of Karnatakis is undeniable as they are scattered over the provinces of Bombay, Madras and Coorg and the States of Mysore and Hyderabad. But whether it is immediately practicable, on financial and other grounds, for even the Kannada districts in British India has been a controversial point. A few days ago Mr. Datar, President of the Karnatak Unification Sangha, issued an appeal for funds for an inquiry to show that as a separate province Karnatak can be self-supporting, which shows that a convincing case for self-sufficiency has yet to be made out. The published figures about the income and expenditure of the Kannada districts do not take count of the inevitable fall in land and excise revenue and they do not leave a sufficient margin for the overhead charges. If India were free she would unhesitatingly reconstitute her provinces predominantly, if not wholly, on a linguistic basis, ask each province to adjust its expenditure to its income and, if necessary, would give a subvention to a needy province without curtailing its autonomy. The main difficulty now is that India is not free to do all this and the British Government insist on unconscionably high salaries to be paid to the Governors and the higher services. In these circumstances there was much doubt even among many Karnatakis about giving unqualified support to Mr. Jog's original resolution which stated: "This Assembly recommends to the Government to move His Majesty's Government to issue an Order-in-Council creating a new Governor's Province to be called the Province of Karnatak by amalgamating all Kanarese-speaking areas of the Provinces of Bombay, Madras and Coorg." The resolution did not merely enunciate a general principle but demanded almost an immediate application of it to Karnataka. The Bombay Government could no more accept it than the Madras Government could accept the amendment moved in the Legislative Council, as noted above. Mr. Jog, however, did well to accept Mr. M. P. Patil's amendment which was on the lines of the Madras resolution and stated: "The Assembly recommends to Government to communicate to His Majesty-in-Council under Sec. 290 of the Government of India Act 1935, the view of this House that as early as possible steps may be taken for the creation of a new Province to be called "Province of Karnatak," by amalgamating all the predominantly Kanarese-speaking areas, under an autonomous administration." The amended resolution gave Government some latitude in the application of a principle which the Premier accepted "as far as possible, as far as practicable." Government's support to it, however, puts upon them the obligation to avoid every avoidable delay in giving effect to it. And we are sure they will ever be alive to that obligation.

Mussolini, Victorious

A forecast of the agreement which is being negotiated between Count Ciani and the Earl of Perth has been reported from Rome. The report itself supplies the key to a full understanding of the agreement, its nature and its future effects. The agreement, it is said, is based in essentials and in spirit on the "Gentleman's Agreement of 1937". Certain other terms have been added to make it a more elaborate and up-to-date "Gentleman's Agreement" of 1937. That agreement was remarkable for two things. It was a surrender to Italy and the Italian side of the undertakings in it were not kept. Italy played and played successfully the game of British Imperialism: she took but did not give. That will again be repeated—in fact the certainty of its repetition is contained in the reported agreement itself—and Mr. Chamberlain would indulge in "wilful hypocrisy" if he denied it as he certainly would. To prove it, it is enough to cite one of the terms, the one relating to Italian disclaimer regarding Spain, the Balearics and Spanish colonies.

But even supposing the impossible, that is, Italian "bona fides," what is the balance of gains and losses from the British point of view? All that Britain has gained is an assurance not to impede the flow of Nile Waters. But it is still tentative and of course it will just be a "Gentleman's Agreement." What has Italy gained and therefore what has Britain lost? Britain will undertake the humiliation of approaching the League—for that purpose the League is still alive!—to recognise Italy's conquest of Abyssinia. Italy promises to respect the "status quo" in the Mediterranean which does not in actual practice mean anything like the old "status quo." For, with the conquest of Spain by Signor Mussolini's Franco—with the invaluable non-interventionist help of Mr. Chamberlain—Italy's strength *vis-a-vis* Britain will automatically be increased. Moreover, fortifications already made by Italy in the Mediterranean will remain and only "an attempt" will be made "to restrict future fortifications." Then no more than "some" Italian white troops will be withdrawn from Libya leaving Egypt exposed from that side as now.

But this is not all. Quite possibly some surrender has been made in regard to the Suez Canal also under the heading "Red Sea." And finally Italy's interest in Palestine and influence in the Red Sea and Arabia have been recognised. These are new positive victories for Signor Mussolini. And their implications as marking the extension of the "Roman Empire" not only for Britain but for people of North Africa and the Near East are simply tremendous. It is obvious that the agreement clearly means that Signor Mussolini has brought Imperial Britain and Mr Chamberlin to their knees. He has simultaneously established Italian superiority in the Mediterranean—it will now be the Italian lake virtually—and opened the way for further Fascist conquests in Africa and Asia. Such are the realistic achievements of Mr. Chamberlain! This analysis, of course, is on the assumption that the Rome report is essentially correct and unfortunately, there is no positive reason to think otherwise.

(Continued on page 7, column 1.)

LITERATURE AND PROPAGANDA

Conference That Does Not Represent Marathi Writers

(BY: "LIT: MARATICUS").

To-morrow for the young poets exploding like bombs,
The walks by the lake, the weeks of perfect communion;
To-morrow the bicycle races
Through the suburbs on summer evenings. But to-day the struggle.

* * *

To-day the expending of powers
On the flat ephemeral pamphlet and the boring meeting.

Thus W. H. Auden in his 'Spain.' It is not merely a call to arms addressed to creative artists, a mobilisation order broadcast on the winds of the earth, it is also a prophecy. This sensitive young English poet articulates a universal awareness of the war that is submerged on the idealional level between the forces of reaction and the forces of freedom; a warning of the presence of deadly germs of disease brewing an offensive in the blood-stream.

Fascist Orientation.

At a time when the Nazis are demonstrating how literature, like science and culture (Kultur), could be exploited for ideological propaganda, we would do well to scrutinise the so-called literary activities to ascertain whether they were not employed to further the interests of fascist or fascist oriental propaganda. Our communalists are the local fascisti and, while they do not actually exert any real influence in the literary-journalistic sphere, one has to admit that a certain amount of either open or camouflaged propaganda is always being carried on in the Marathi press which ought to be counteracted. Analysing our situation one confronts identical, processes of separatism and irradentism that are peculiar to the fascist ideology and which threaten to weaken the natural evolution of literature and indeed of any intellectual life.

Linguistic Harakiri.

It is, therefore, with apprehensions that one learns of the election of Mr. V. D. Savarkar as president of the 20th Session of the Marathi Literary Conference that is to be held shortly in this city because this gentleman is the leader of a movement that practically seeks to disembered the Marathi language by demanding that it should be 'purified' by ostracism and banishment of current Marathi words that have "Yavani" (foreign) origin. Mr. Savarkar, in fact, is the apostle of organisation of Marathi by supercession of words of non-indignous or non-Sanskrit origin including those that could be traced to Persian, Urdu and other sources and substitution of them by Sanscritic or Savarkarean coinage. The idiocy, of such a proposal which, betrays in its adherents a total lack of understanding of the development of a living language as well as the processes through which it is enriched and made vital, both linguistically and as a medium of literary expression, s only too obvious to need further examination. The very fact that Marathi language continues to be unaffected by this 'reform,' shows what importance is attached to this irrational and fanatical movement.

A Refutation.

That a literary conference held in behalf of Marathi writers and the public should be directed by the author of this so-called "shuddhi" movement is deplorable enough and it is necessary to question the right of those who act in our name to create the impression that the election represents the decision of the majority of representative Marathi writers and the educated public. Mr. Savarkar's writing itself is inseparable from his sectarian obsessions and his fantastic "idee fixe" of bleeding the Marathi language free of any influence on its musculature of 'foreign' origin; and his admirers could have done well to have spared the feelings of those who do not accept their hero's wonderful and quite revolu-

OUR LONDON LETTER

Chamberlain's Surrender To Nazis And Fascists

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, March 25,
(By Air Mail).

Recent developments in the internal political situation in Czechoslovakia have resulted in making the Nazi party the numerically largest in Czechoslovakia. This has been brought about through an amalgamation of various groups, agrarian, nationalist and so on, under the leadership of the extreme pro-Hitler politicians of Czechoslovakia. This is not to say, of course, that the opposition to Nazi penetration is not as strong as ever it was. All students of Czechoslovakian affairs agree that Czech patriotism will not allow itself to be crushed without a fight. The Czech army is one of the finest and best disciplined armies in Europe. And Czechoslovakia enjoys the enormous advantage of having within its borders one of the largest armament factories on the Continent. Partly because Hitler and Goering know that Czechoslovakia will fight and partly because they are not ready to face the gamble of war, the Nazi leaders have made various suggestions to the Czech Government. These suggestions turn in the main on the position of the German Minorities which is not impossible of solution and, secondly, on the relations between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. One of the best assets of Czechoslovakia in the present situation is the Pact with the Soviet Union by which the latter is committed to come to her assistance in the event of attack. Since the ultimate aim of Nazi and Fascist and Imperialist foreign policy is to isolate the Soviet Union, the other demand that would be put before Czechoslovakia would be for the termination of this Pact. It is unlikely, however, that Czechoslovakia would give way. For, by agreeing to renounce Russian help she would have deprived herself of the only support she is likely to have against Germany and would thus lie at the mercy of the Fuehrer's will.

Economic Consequences

Another important consideration must be noted in this connection. Although the general military position of Czechoslovakia is as sound as can be expected, her economic position has been rendered worse owing to the Nazi subjugation of Austria. The commercial relations she had with Austria and through Austria with the other States of the Little Entente have now inevitably been broken. Hereafter, as Mr. Churchill pointed out in the House of Commons the economic life of the whole of South-Eastern Europe would be dominated by Germany. The Danube is the economic spinal-cord of this region and Hitler's control of Vienna enables him to control all the commercial activities to which free transit along the Danube is of vital importance. Not only by the advantages, strategic and economic, accruing through possession of Vienna but in more direct ways also Nazi peaceful penetration has been proceeding rapidly in such countries as Hungary and Rumania and many experts declare that for all practical purposes these two countries must be regarded as part of the German sphere of influence, if not yet of the German Empire.

The net effect of Mr. Chamberlain's speech yesterday was to inform Hitler that the British Government did not intend to raise any determined objection to his schemes of expansion. It is true Mr. Chamberlain added a reservation. He said that developments of this kind in Central Europe could not be completely isolated and that an outbreak of war there is likely to draw in other Powers as well. This is construed as a warning to Hitler. Actually however, it means nothing more than that the British Government reserves its right, as always to decide upon any particular occasion whether it regards that occasion as requiring military action or not. That is, of course, understood in all these discussions. For the immediate present at all events and particularly in connection with Czechoslovakia, Hitler has received the assurance that any move that he may make against that country will not necessarily or automatically involve British resistance.

Britain And Spain

In connection with the Mediterranean problem, too, the Prime Minister showed no disposition to resist the war-mongers. He declared that the negotiations with Mussolini were proceeding satisfactorily and that on their completion the friendship between the two countries would be re-established. With regard to Italian intervention in Spain he told the House of Commons with astonishing naivete that Mussolini had told him that he had no economic, political or territorial designs upon that country. Except for Mr. Chamberlain and the blindest of his blind followers there are not many at Westminster who can even pretend to believe that the Duce's promises, or even Fuehrer's for the matter of that, are worth the paper they are written on. The only conclusion to be drawn is that the British Government has made up its mind not to raise a finger to save the cause of democracy. It is prepared to see a Fascist regime take root in Spain and thereby endanger the communications of the Empire rather than pursue any policy that might be displeasing to the Dictators. More perhaps than even the Central European situation this obstinacy on the part of the Chamberlain Government with regard to "non-intervention" has had and is having an extremely

(Continued on page 9 Col 2)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

MURDER OF SPAIN

Republican Spain is now practically in its last gasps and we are afraid, nothing short of an impossible miracle can now save it from dying, so completely has it been strangled. It is being murdered openly and in broad daylight by Fascist Powers and, what is worse, this virtual murder has been aided and abetted by the so-called democratic Government of Great Britain. It is a well-known fact—and it received full publicity even before the last Franco offensive took a decisive turn, indeed even before it was started—that Signor Mussolini had lately supplied the rebel leader with hundreds of fresh aeroplanes, ammunition, engineers and so on. It was on the basis of this new help that Franco, who was till then losing, started his offensive. Yet Mr. Chamberlain who accuses others of "wilful and transparent hypocrisy" remained deliberately ignorant of all this, despite even Mussolini's own proud avowals. Moreover, this hater of "wilful and transparent hypocrisy" is about to accept cheerfully Italy's assurances regarding Spain which Mussolini has spent so much to win for Franco.

APPEAL TO BRITISH CONSCIENCE!

It is reported now that the Republicans are making a last desperate attempt to turn the tide of war. A successful offensive is proceeding in Andalusia and efforts are made to increase the output of arms and to recruit another 100,000 men. We have no doubt that the call for men and munition will meet with a full response. But the munition produced in Spanish factories will b as nothing compared to what has recently been supplied to the rebels by Signor Mussolini and what can even a million ill-equipped troops do against an incessant rain of bombs from the hundreds of Italian aeroplanes? Realism this the Spanish Government have appealed to the conscience of the French and British Governments to let it buy arms in their countries. But have the British Government any such "conscience" to which Spain appeals? Again, there is no doubt that the Spanish Government has proofs of recent Italian reinforcemen's to Franco. No proof of the obvious is, as a matter of fact, needed. Even the British Government know all about it full well. But Mr. Chamberlain's protest against "wilful and transparent hypocrisy" is reserved for others.

A NEW JAIL POLICY.

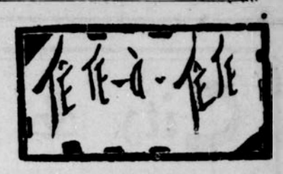
It is very interesting to note that officials everywhere in the country are readily adapting themselves to the new system of Government and even to the new policies and aspirations of the people. Naturally, the adaptation is more marked and spontaneous among Indian officials. Addressing the members of the U.P. Jails Association at Lucknow the other day, Lt. Col. Salamatullah, Inspector-General of Prisons, said with commendable enthusiasm about the new Government: "We have made fresh history. A new Government, more susceptible to public opinion, has come in power and though we are about to introduce many changes and reforms yet on the whole the department has adapted itself to the new conditions honourably and has acquitted itself creditably." In explaining the Government's new jail policy and attempting to communicate to the jail officials his own enthusiasm about it the Inspector-General said: "Great reformations are taking place all around you. Are we going to be passive spectators? No, we are the *dramatis personae* of the huge melodrama being enacted and staged in our penal institutions. It is essential that we change our 'modus operandi.' We must realise our responsibility. We are servants of the public. We must understand prisoners' difficulties and shortcomings. They are misfits of the society. It is our duty to reform them and rehabilitate them by building their character. You must befriend them by gentle tactful and yet firm handling and by guiding them along the right channel." There is no exaggeration in these remarks and it is much to be hoped that jail officials everywhere will enter into the spirit of the new jail reforms and will carry them out faithfully.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

The Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association, which was founded three years ago, is meeting a long-felt want, as is evident from the annual report, extracts from which are published elsewhere. The last year shows a steady increase of activities though the funds at the disposal of the Association are meagre. It is furthering the cause of mass uplift in a variety of ways, by opening literacy classes, organising extension lectures and founding reading rooms and libraries. The managing body of the Association is representative of the intelligentsia of the city, and now that there is a new awakening abroad, it is to be hoped that the Association will receive a more generous support both from the Government and the public. It may be also suggested here that the various organisations labouring in this field should meet together from time to time to avoid overlapping of work and to draw out a well-knit and comprehensive programme of mass literacy.

ADULT FRANCHISE

We have every sympathy for the non-official resolution in the Bombay Legislative Assembly recommending to Government "that the constitutions of local bodies such as District Local Boards and Municipalities should be so amended that every adult person living in their respective areas shall have the right of voting at any election held therefor." Adult suffrage is a great political educator, a boon to the poor, particularly to poor minorities. No cost is too high for these advantages. The resolution, however, can be made more practicable with the addition of the words "as early as practicable", as suggested by Mr. Nagindas Master. That will certainly not encourage dilatoriness in a Congress Government as the Nehru Committee demanded adult franchise even for the legislatures. It will only give some breathing time to Government to prepare the ground for what is doubtless a radical change.



WITHOUT COMMENT

It transpires from an answer in the Bombay Assembly

(a) *that travelling allowances drawn by Interim Ministers between April 1 and July 18 1937 were:—*

(1) *Comrade Jamnadas M Mehta*—Rs. 3,844-4-0.
(2) *Sir D. B. Cooper*—Rs. 1,663-2-0.
(3) *Sir S. T Kambli*—Rs 3,175-0-0.

(b) *that one spell of Comrade Mehta's tour from April 22 to April 24 (two days) cost Rs.* 881-4-0 *and*

(c) *that the Ministers travelled either first class or in a saloon.*

* * *

Great anxiety has been caused among the British trustees of India by the fact that the value of cotton piece-goods imported into this country from the United Kingdom has fallen from £34 millions to as little as £5 millions.

We are truly horrified. It is an unimaginable disaster not so much for Britain as for India whose very "raison d'etre" is constituted of taking in British piece-goods.

* * *

The feature of the Karnatak debate, as a correspondent points out, was "the breaking of the self-imposed silence of Sir Siddappa Kambli."

Probably he dreamt in the resolution visions of a Karnatak with himself as Premier and Excise Minister.

* * *

But while we sympathise with him for trying to take this, a last desperate chance, we are afraid it is feebler than even the proverbial straw

Why, for ought we know, Dharwar may not repeat his, "triumphant return" as Anglo-India puts it.

* * *

"Mr. Jog", said the Premier, "is to be congratulated on his success in bringing Sir Siddappa to his feet."

We are glad the resolution has, for the time being, averted the danger of bringing Sir Siddappa to his knees, before the Congress. You see, he had already begun talking in terms of "non-violent non-co-operation."

* * *

Mr. Mahomedally Allabux Muslim League M.L.A., is to propose a resolution recommending exemption of the Bohra Wakfs from the operation of the Muslim Wakf Act.

We knew that the Muslim League was always alert and vigilant in safeguarding Muslim interests and we are confident that, immediately the resolution is rejected by the Assembly, the Muslim League Party will militantly walk out led by Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi and duly blessed by Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

* * *

THE WEEK'S PRIZE BULL

The Spanish Republican Government has appealed to the conscience not only of the French Government, but of the British Government too.

* * *

A successful conclusion to the Anglo-Italian conversations is now forecast from Rome.

And, as the report says, "it is certain that the agreement will re-affirm the Gentleman's Agreement of January 1937'." Let's say no more about it. It's a grand success since one need not doubt that it will be honoured just as completely as it has been so far.

* * *

Italy, we are told, will disclaim any designs against the integrity of Spain, the Balearics and the Spanish colonies.

Since this will be part of the re-sanctified "Gentleman's Agreement of 1937" we have no doubt she will.

Meanwhile it is evident that the British have recognised in advance the conquest of Spain by General Franco and Italian troops, aeroplanes and ammunition.

* * *

"The interests of Italy", the report continues, "will be respected in the future settlement of Palestine."

Hullo, what's this? Never knew that Italy had any interests in Palestine.

(The Junior Colleague thinks that some "interests" have been "realistically" discovered now to surrender them to Italy.)

* * *

So now there are three parties whose interests have to be respected in the future settlement of Palestine.

You may well ask where the Arabs come in. The answer is they go out and stay out.

Milestones In Our March To Freedom

MUNSHI ON NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATIONS

We Are All Indians First And Indians Last, Says Nurie

"WE HAVE NO ARMIES; WE HAVE NOT YET THE POWER TO RULE OUR COUNTRY; OUR WEAPON IS NON-VIOLENCE; OUR FREEDOM OF ACTION HAS BEEN CRAMPED BY A CONSTITUTION IMPOSED AGAINST OUR WILL BY THE BRITISHERS; BUT OUR WILL TO BE A NATION AND TO BE FREE IS UNSHAKEN. AN INCREASING NUMBER OF INDIANS HAVE ACQUIRED THE CAPACITY FOR BEING ORGANISED INTO A DISCIPLINED NATION," declared Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, presiding over a public meeting held at Chowpatty on Wednesday to inaugurate the "National Week."

Earlier in the day Desh Sevikas went round the City hawking National Flags and several of them were seen at the meeting.

REMINDER OF OUR SUBJUGATION.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, requesting Mr. Munshi to preside over the meeting said that to-day all over the country, "National Week" celebrations were being inaugurated. They were all aware under what tragic circumstances the commemoration of the "National Week" had come to be inaugurated. It was to give expression to the resentment against the massacre of helpless and innocent assemblage of people at the Jallianwalla Baug that the National Week was fixed upon. It also served as a constant reminder of their subjugation.

TASK AHEAD.

The work before them was immense. But there was behind it now an assured hope that the success would be at an accelerated pace. They had to strive for it and deserve it by harmonious co-operation, sacrifice and hard work.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master then requested Mr. Munshi to take the chair.

Munshi's Address

Mr. K. M. Munshi addressing the meeting said:

"Every year we celebrate the National Week. Every year during this week we renew the memories of a struggle which the Nation has put forward to achieve national solidarity and freedom. Every celebration has been a milestone of our journey to the promised land of Independence. We have said often that the nation is going from strength to strength, but it would require an effort at imagination to visualise the strength that was in 1919 and strength that is in 1938. Then only a few men had faith in Khaddar; to-day it has become the emblem of Nationalism, of service, of strength and of will to Freedom. Then the removal of untouchability was a pious wish; to-day it is a decision translated into action by popular opinion and legislative sanction. Then the Congress consisted of a few thousands, to-day we have 30 lakhs members in it. The Congress was then an outcast, to be treated with contempt, to be shot at; to-day its decrees are often irresistible

SECRET OF CHANGE.

"What has been the secret of this change. The secret is that in an ever-increasing measure India is becoming a compact and strong nation. We have no armies; we have not yet the power to rule our country; our weapon is Non-Violence; our freedom of action has been cramped by a constitution imposed against our will by the Britishers; but our will to be a Nation and to be free is unshaken. An increasing number of Indians have acquired the capacity for being organised into a disciplined nation.

"But we have not come to the end of our journey. A free nation is not made except through years of struggle and sacrifice. We will have to resist all forces of external domination and internal disorder. We will have to forget our castes and creeds and parochial ties before India will attain the dignity of a sovereign State. We will have to discipline our millions into a well-ordered organisation through trial and sacrifice."

Mr. G. H. Deshpande, M.L.A., traced the circumstances which led to the Jallianwalla Baug tragedy and said that the fundamental cause of all the suffering of the people, namely, political subjection should be removed at the earliest. He appealed to the people to strengthen the Congress, by joining the organisation, by carrying on constructive programme of

(Continued on page 8 Col 4)

ZANZIBAR CLOVES FROM MADRAS

Consignment Of 60 Bags Goes To Guntur

MADRAS, April 6.

A portion of the consignment of Zanzibar Cloves landed in Madras by the "Inchanga" on Sunday was cleared last evening by a local clearing Agent. Out of 230 bags cleared, it is reported that 60 were dispatched to Guntur and the rest was distributed among the local dealers or dispatched by lorries to Upcountry centres. The boycott organised by the local people having proved inadequate attempts are being made to stiffen the same.—A. P.

National Week In Madras

MADRAS, April 6.

The National Week celebrations commenced in the City, to-day. The Tricolour was hoisted on the Congress House by the Secretary of the District Congress Committee, while similar Flag Hoisting celebrations were observed in various other parts of the City.—A. P.

Literature And Propaganda

(Continued from Page 6)

tionary ideas and incidentally left alone Marathi literature or those who create it out of this conference. The conveners of the Conference could well have voted for men (or women) better qualified to represent Marathi literature than Mr. Savarkar.

A radio receiving set, with four loud speakers, which is estimated to cost Rs. 850, will be installed inside the Madras Penitentiary by Mr. K. Ramunni Menon, Minister for Courts and Prisons, Madras, to-morrow evening. Vellore Central Prison has one already.

CIVILIAN AS GOVERNOR

"Statesman" Supports Working Committee Resolution

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, April 6.

Support to the Congress Working Committee's resolution on the appointment of Mr. Dain as acting Governor of Orissa has come even from the Anglo-Indian press.

In the course of an editorial the "Statesman" says "A month has yet to elapse before Sir John, Hubback's leave begins and in view of the All-India controversy which has arisen over the selection of Mr. Dain and of Orissa Ministers' strong protest against its endeavour to readjust the situation is clearly called for.

"Truth seems to be that there has been an error of judgment somewhere which unfortunately is now bound in either event to cause Mr. Dain embarrassment and may, if uncorrected ultimately prejudice the successful working of provincial autonomy."

A. I. Vaidya Sammelan

NAGPUR, April 6.

The 27th session of the All-India Vaidya Sammelan will be held at Nagpur on April 15, 16, 17 and 18 under the presidentship of Vaidya Panchanan Gangadhar Shastri Gune of Ahmednagar. Seth Govind Das, M.L.A., (Central) has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee. The Hon. C. P. Pandit D. P. Mishra, Minister for Excise and Public Health, C. P. Government, has consented to deliver the inaugural address.

An exhibition of Ayurvedic drugs medicines, books, magazines and other articles will be opened in the afternoon of April 15.—United Press.

No Opposition For Coal Bill

It's Conducive To Interest Of Workers, Says Labour Member

LONDON, April 6.

The Coal Bill, which is one of Government's main legislative measures of the Session, was moved for the third reading in the Commons to-day by the Secretary for Mines, Captain Cruickshanks, before going to the House of Lords later in the week.

The measure deals comprehensively with interests of present owners of coal, colliery owners, workers and community at large.

Mr. Cruickshank said this was the fifteenth day of the Bill and no motion was down for its rejection. He took it that even if the Bill had not got the goodwill of all members of the House, it, at any rate, had their benevolent neutrality.

While the Bill was before Parliament, registration of properties was proceeding. Up to the present 19,105 applications had been received.

The Labour Member, Mr. Shinwell said the Opposition would not vote against the third reading of the Bill. They accepted anything conducive to the interests of mine workers and for that reason they accepted the Bill with all its defects and practical difficulties in the hope that the Government and the Commission and coal owners would try and make the best of it in the interests of workers and the nation as a whole.—Reuter.

SCHUSCHNIGG STILL UNDER GUARD

Ex-Finance Minister Of Austria Arrested

VIENNA, April 5.

It is learned that Dr. Draxwer, Austrian Minister of Finance during 1935/36, has been arrested.

It is officially stated that Dr. Schuschnigg is still believed to be in the Belvedere Palace. He is in good health. The uniformed guard have been replaced by civil guards.—Reuter.

"SOLAR FLOWER" WINS COLUMN PRODUCE STAKES

LONDON, April 6.

The column produce stakes run at New market over a distance one mile resulted as follows:—

Solar Flower (D. Smith)	1
Schiaparelli (Weston)	2
The Siren (Richardson)	3

Six ran. The race was won by two lengths, five lengths separated the second and third. Winner was trained by Frank Butters.

Betting:—Evens Solar Flower, 9/2 Schiaparelli 20/1. The Siren.—Reuter's Special.

TO HELP REFUGEES FROM AUSTRIA

LONDON, April 6.

Fifteen countries had replied favourably to the invitation of the United States Government to concert methods for providing assistance to political and Jewish refugees from Austria, according to a statement by Mr. Butler in the House of Commons.

These include Argentine, Belgium, Columbia, Dominica, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Sweden and Uruguay.

Mr. Butler added that Government would make the best possible use of this opportunity of co-operating with the United States.—Reuter.

Butler Entertains Sultan Of Muscat

LONDON, April 5.

The Sultan of Muscat and Oman now visiting Britain as guest of His Majesty's Government, went to Portsmouth to-day to see the Home fleet. Inspection included trips in a submarine and one of the fastest naval motor torpedo boats.

Mr. R. A. Butler entertained the Sultan of Muscat to a dinner in the House of Commons.—B.O.W.

65 SIND PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED?

HYDERABAD (Sind), April 6.

Khan Bahadur Allah Bux, the Premier of Sind, who arrived here to-day, visited the Central Jail. He went straight to the room of Hansraj "wireless" and had a prolonged conversation. The Jail authorities were not present. Nothing is known of what transpired at the meeting.

It is understood that 65 long term prisoners, who have undergone the major portion of their terms will be released to-morrow from the Central Jail before the expiry of their terms.—A.P.

REPUBLICANS LAUNCH BIG OFFENSIVE

100,000 Vounteers To Be Recruited

MADRID, April 6.

Strenuous efforts are being made to create a strong barrier against the insurgent offensive in order to turn the tide of the war.

The Socialist Trade Union numbering two million members has agreed to urge their associates belonging the 1924 to 1928 classes, which have not yet been called to arms by the Government to join the Army.

The Trade Unions are enjoining members to increase production in war factories and are taking steps to replace men by women.

The United Socialist Youth are campaigning for the recruitment of a hundred thousand volunteers.

A new Republican offensive in Andalusia is revealed in a communique which says that a successful Government offensive is proceeding in the direction of Hazadela Sierra, Higuera and Calatrava.

Fighting is intense and much war material has been captured.—Reuter.

FINAL APPEAL TO ENGLAND'S CONSCIENCE

LONDON: April 5.

Spanish Ambassador in London has handed the Foreign Office a note solemnly appealing for the restoration of Spain's right to purchase arms in defence against the rebels.

The note appeals to the conscience of the Governments of France and the United Kingdom as the initiators of the Non-Intervention Agreement regarding "the appalling and dangerous injustice in maintaining the Agreement when its open violation in favour of the Rebels has been publicly and unashamedly acknowledged by the Governments of Germany and Italy, now so notorious that no man of public affairs with any sense of responsibility any longer dares to deny it."

It adds that the Republican Government is in a position to state categorically that the recent rebel victories on the Aragon front were achieved through very large reinforcement of men and war material recently sent from Italy and Germany.—Reuter.

NEGRIN BECOMES WAR MINISTER

New Cabinet Formed In Republican Spain

BARCELONA, April 5.

It is officially announced that a new Cabinet has been formed with Prime Minister Negrin as Minister of War in succession to Senor Indalecio Prieto.—Reuter.

GERMAN RESIDENTS IN BRITAIN

How They Record Their Votes In Plebiscite

LONDON, April 6.

In the House of Commons, questioned whether the German Government had asked for facilities to enable the German residents in Great Britain to record their votes in the Plebiscite on April 10, Mr. R. A. Butler said that the German Embassy proposed that the voting should take place outside the territorial water aboard ship which would bring a party of German tourists to this country.

The ship would take voters abroad and return to the port and disembark them the same day.

The German Embassy had been informed that Government had no objection to this arrangement.—Reuter.

KISAN WORKER BEATEN

Work Of "Goondas" In Pachhikote State

CUTTACK, April 6.

According to a report, Mr. Fanindranath Paul, a member of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee and prominent Kisan worker, has been seriously beaten in the Pachhikote State in Cuttack District.

It is stated that while he reached the estate on April 4 to inspect the Kisan activities there, he was severely assaulted by some "goondas". It is reported he received injuries on the forehead and was unconscious, when several villagers took him to the Jaipur Hospital. His condition is precarious.—United Press.

Armament To Get Priority

England's Demand On Industry: People Offer Services

LONDON, April 5.

The Minister for Co-ordination of Defence, Sir Thomas Inskip, speaking in London, said he was receiving large numbers of letters from people of all classes offering whatever service they could render to their country. Sir Thomas Inskip said this was a remarkable manifestation of the public spirit which, he hoped, the country could use.

Referring to talks with representatives of employers and labour, Sir Thomas Inskip said: "I am a sufficient optimist to believe that goodwill and co-operation will triumph over all difficulties and that we shall find supplies of labour adequate for the programme which Government have in mind."

Referring to the White Paper on the demands likely to be made on industry, Sir Thomas Inskip said: "Intention at the time was not to interfere more than necessary with civil industry but events of the last few weeks have made it necessary—I hope only for the time—that the Government's programme should have priority. Further than that Government have decided that, as far as possible, the programme that was to be completed within five years originally marked out should be completed within a less space of time."

Within the last few days, Sir Thomas Inskip had examined figures of labour available in the engineering industry and the result had showed a surplus of 10,000 skilled and semi-skilled men.

Concluding Sir Thomas Inskip said he was sure that the people of Britain had made up their minds that democracy should not be found wanting and it would be much more impressive to the world at large, if the programme could be completed, as he expected, without resorting to compulsion than if an Act of Parliament were passed dragooning the people in the way they should go.—Reuter.

Britain Export 507 Aeroplanes Last Year

LONDON, April 5.

It was revealed by the President of the Board of Trade in reply to a Parliamentary question that during last year 507 aeroplanes manufactured in United Kingdom were exported to the value of £1,913,099.

Of the total 235 went to British countries including 73 to Australia, 60 to Union of South Africa, 32 to New Zealand, 19 to British India and Burma and 14 to Canada.

Over 27 foreign countries received British aeroplanes during 1937, including 31 to France 27 to Egypt, 27 to Iraq, 125 to Belgium.

RICKETT TO PURCHASE MOST OF MEXICO'S OIL

MEXICO CITY, April 6.

Mr. Rickett has come here, it is understood, for the purpose of closing an oil deal involving the major portion of Mexico's production.

The terms are not to be disclosed, but are stated to involve payment of cash in advance which might well clear up the chaotic exchange situation.

British and American interests are reported to be prospective buyers. Mr. Rickett is now conferring with the Finance Minister, Mr. Suarez.—Reuter.

Plea For Protection To Cottage Industries

NEW DELHI, April 6.

The Small and Cottage Industries Group of the Central Assembly met to-day under the presidency of Dr. P. N. Banerjee and resolved that representations be made to the Government of India during the Simla session of the Assembly for granting adequate protection to the match cottage industry and small scale manufacture of salt in Bengal and other provinces.

A resolution was also adopted, urging the Government of India to appoint a committee with a majority of non-officials to enquire into the effects of the policy of discriminating protection on cottage and small organised industries and to suggest measures to enable these industries to withstand the competition of local factories as well as foreign competition.—United Press.

Self-Govt. For Villages

Scheme For Elected Panchayats

Bombay Cabinet Approves Draft Of Bill To Democratize Rural Institutions

The Bombay Congress Cabinet, which met on Tuesday, finally approved of the draft Bill to amend the Village Panchayats' Act the text of which has now been published.

ELECTED PANCHAYAT

According to the provisions of the Bill, every village having a population of 2,000 or more is to have a Panchayat of elected representatives.

Democratizing Panchayat

It is felt that the provisions of the existing Act are not suitable for the development and growth of the Village Panchayats, which are primary units of Local Self-Government. Government's intention is to remove the obstacles, which come in the way of development and growth of these bodies. Government further want to democratize the Village Panchayats with a view to popularise them.

The Bill seeks the compulsory establishment of Panchayats for every village, having a population of 2,000 and more. But for villages, where the population is less, the Government will have the power to direct the establishment of Panchayats. The measure also seeks to abolish the system of nominations and ex-officio members. The Panchayats hereafter shall consist of only elected members.

Village Benches will be established for every Panchayat, so that they might exercise judicial powers. The Bill makes provision for compulsory levy of House Tax in village areas.

It also provides for appeals and revision to District Courts and District Magistrates in cases decided by Village Benches.

ARMED POLICE CALLED OUT

Recrudescence Of Trouble At Mangalnath

HYDERABAD, (Deccan), April 6.

There was recrudescence of trouble this afternoon at Mangalnath, rival mobs armed with lathis, evading the police clashed resulting in seven people being injured.

The combatants, however, dispersed on the arrival of the police who confiscated the lathis.

Another clash also occurred near Jummarath Bazaar, sometime later, resulting in five more casualties which were mostly of a minor nature.

However, owing to the tension prevailing in the localities armed police were called out and have been stationed at strategic points, while all persons moving publicly with lathis are being summarily disarmed.—A.P.

COMMUNAL CLASH AVERTED

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.) April 6.

Perhaps for the first time in the history of Hyderabad City communal riots broke out last night in the Mangalhath locality and it is alleged about a dozen Hindus received serious injuries. Of these one is said to have succumbed.

Necessary precautions are being taken by the police.

Prompt Action Averts Further Mischief

HYDERABAD (Dn.) April 6.

Firm and prompt action by the police prevented what might have resulted in a grave Hindu-Muslim clash late last night in Mangalhath in connection with a "Sandal" procession organised by Muslims on the occasion of the annual celebrations held in the locality.

It appears that the procession was passing past the Hindu Mandir, where it was held up by Hindus, who refused to allow it to pass the Mandir.

The situation was becoming tense, and a number of stones, it is alleged, were being thrown on the procession from surrounding houses, when the Police Commissioner and other police officers arrived on the scene with a strong posse of police. They quickly intervened, and restored quiet after making a number of arrests.—A.P.

Dozen Injured In Free Fight

HYDERABAD, (Deccan), April 6.

It is believed a dozen persons including four constables received minor injuries as a result of last night's incident in connection with the Sandal procession.

A free fight between Lodhas (Hindu weavers) and Muslims took place this morning in the same locality (Rahimpura) resulting in injuries to two people following a quarrel between a Hindu and Muslim youth. Tension still prevails in the locality but the police are present.—A.P.

PANT'S ADVICE TO LUCKNOW STUDENTS

Deputation To Wait On U. P. Premier

LUCKNOW, April 6.

About 500 students of Lucknow staged a demonstration before the Council Chamber this morning as a protest against the alleged non-fulfilment of the demands of the Government Technical School students, who have been on strike for the last eight days.

PREMIER'S ADVICE

The Hon. Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Premier, addressing the students said that the Government recognised the Students' Federation so that they might help the students. He deprecated the strike of students, saying that strike was possible only, when there was a dispute between Labour and Capital.

He asked the students to call off the strike before their grievances could be discussed.

The students refusing to call off the strike, the Premier, agreed to receive students' representatives at his residence in the evening when he hoped to settle the matter amicably.

Thereupon the students dispersed.—United Press.

Towards Communal Harmony

CALCUTTA, April 6.

Constant readiness to consider the communal problem, increased efforts to serve Muslims and Muslim masses more as Indians than as persons belonging to any particular community, vigilance to act up to the Congress claim to represent and protect all communities and efforts to make the impulse for freedom, permeate among all sections and all communities—these are the methods prescribed by Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Member of the Congress Working Committee to accelerate the pace towards communal harmony in the course of an interview which he gave to the Associated Press.—A.P.

LATE SIR V. BOWATER SUCCESSOR

LONDON, April 6.

Sir George Broadbridge, last years' Lord Mayor was elected unopposed as Conservative Member of the Commons for the City of London in succession to the late Sir Vansittart Bowater.—Reuter's Special.

Municipal Standing Committee

Sabawala Elected Chairman

GLOWING TRIBUTES TO RETIRING INCUMBENT

Mr. Sultan Chinoy presided for the last time over the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday, when his successor was elected.

There were two candidates, viz., Mr. A. P. Sabawala and Dr. Sohrab P. Mehta. Mr. Sabawala was elected by a majority of five votes over Dr. Mehta.

SABAWALA'S PLANS

Mr. Sabawala thanked his colleagues for electing him as Chairman of the Standing Committee for the ensuing year. He urged his colleagues to co-operate with him in launching the scheme of slum clearance and make the City more healthy, more beautiful and more habita ble.

TRIBUTES TO SULTAN CHINOY

Mr. M. A. Dabholker then moved:—

That the Standing Committee offer their best thanks to Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy for the valuable services rendered by him as Chairman of the Committee for the year 1937-'38 and place on record their appreciation of the zeal, ability, courtesy and tact with which he discharged his arduous duties of his office.

Mr. Dabholker said:—

Those who are assembled here will bear me out that within the comparatively short period that Mr. Sultan Chinoy has been on the Corporation, he has made a name for himself by his grasp of the civic problems and his expert knowledge of finance being a consummate businessman of 35 years' standing.

At all the Committee meetings, and there were about 70 of them, because of his frank and friendly nature Mr. Chinoy could secure complete harmony among and co-operation from not only the members but also from the Commissioner, who was likely to be affected sometimes by the adverse decision of the Committee and it must be said to the credit of Mr. Sultan that he made it possible to attain a unanimous exposition of policy.

HIS ACHIEVEMENTS.

Under the wise and able guidance of Mr. Sultan the Committee has a long list of achievements but to enumerate them all here would be rather tedious and, therefore, I would refer only to a few of them such as the reduction in compounded tax on Hack Victorias; fixing an increased minimum wage for the menial staff; milk supply to the under-nourished, needy children and provision for the introduction of compulsory education in "B" and "E" Wards and in respect of Muslim girls of ten to eleven years of age.

Immediately he became the Chairman, the butchers went on strike and it is a well-known fact that Mr. Sultan used all his influence to effect a compromise and the strike ended happily owing to the tact and sagacity of Mr. Sultan Chinoy.

TACTFUL HANDLING.

His work at the time of the Budget discussion was really noteworthy. I can say confidently that he went into the items of expenditure and income so minutely that without impairing efficiency the Committee was able to make appreciable cuts. It was largely due to his efforts that the Committee could submit the budget to the Corporation without increasing the tax. His business acumen and his sound knowledge of finance helped the Committee to provide all the amenities without adding any burden of taxation to the people, when the same amenities the Commissioner intended to provide by an increase of one per cent. in the general tax. You will bear me out that his contention was that any increase in property tax would ultimately fall upon tenants, who were badly in need of relief. This policy is quite in keeping with the times.

It is true that budgets deal with dry figures, but every figure tells its own tale in terms of human weal and woe. Mr. Chinoy's budget achievements not only conform to the spirit of the times but in some respects even give a lead to the Government.

OUTSIDE CORPORATION.

Having said so much about Mr. Chinoy's work in the Standing Committee allow me just to refer to the noble work he did outside the Corporation. He collected about Rs. 50,000 for the Silver Jubilee Fund by arranging a mo-

Mr. A. P. Sabavala, who has been elected Chairman of the Standing Committee in succession to Mr. Sultan Chinoy.

tor parade. He organized last year the Red Cross Pageant and collected Rs. 80,000. Now he has taken upon himself the Rupee Fund from which he expects to get Rs. 5 lakhs.

All this work done during so short a time since he joined the Corporation speaks for itself and I have no doubt that his colleagues here and also in the Corporation will reward him with success to-morrow at the Mayoral election.

I wish him all success.

BOLD AND INDEPENDENT.

Prof. V. G. Rao in seconding the resolution eulogised the tact and ability with which Mr. Sultan Chinoy discharged his duties as Chairman of the Standing Committee.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker said Mr. Chinoy was bold and independent and did not play in the hands of the Executive.

Prof. S. R. Davar complimented Mr. Chinoy in not raising the General Tax in his regime.

Dr. S. P. Mehta, Prof. A. Soares, Mr. S. C. Khambata, Rao Bahadur Jagtap, Mr. W. R. G. Smith and Mr. M. I. Rowji further supported the resolution which being put to vote was carried with acclamation.

SULTAN CHINOY'S REPLY.

Mr. Sultan Chinoy in reply said:

"It was a pleasure to me to work with you all and what little success I may have achieved is entirely due to the unfailing sympathy, help and co-operation, which I have always received from you and the Municipal Commissioner. I know very often I had to put too much strain on your patience, I have had to call a number of meetings and on occasions at inconvenient hours, especially during the Budget discussions. But you know it was unavoidable. It only showed how much your patience was matched by your earnestness and zeal for public service. In consequence we were able to get through our business efficiently and expeditiously.

CRUCIAL TEST.

Our Committee is mainly concerned with the financial problems of the Municipality. The budget is a crucial test of our civic conscience. There we are called upon to provide for growing amenities without growing taxation; for our needs are many and the existing level of our taxation already high. This paradox cannot be solved by any makeshifts, although this year a careful scrutiny of the budget enabled us to make both ends meet. The problem of balancing budgets will continue to present difficulties in future as in the past, but with your experience and vigilance I have no doubt you will be able to successfully tackle all such difficulties.

I thank you again for your co-operation and help in carrying out my work. My thanks are also due to our Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Taunton, for the valuable assistance and advice he readily gave me on numerous occasions even when our views differed at times. I must also thank our able Municipal Secretary, Mr. Nadkarni, and his staff, who have as usual, been unsparing in rendering me every assistance in a most loyal and ungrudging manner in the discharge of my duties.

TO PREVENT RECURRENCE OF JALLIANWALA

Indians Must Join Congress And Attain Independence

A general appeal to join the Congress and show their love to the nation was made by the speakers at a meeting convened to observe the "National Week", at Dwarkadas Lane, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday night.

The meeting was held under the auspices of 'A' Ward Congress Committee. Mr. S. A. Brelvi presided.

Sardar Thamansingh recalled the tragedy of Jallianwalla Baug, nineteen years ago. That sordid chapter in the history of India, he added, might not have been enacted at all, if India were free at the time. "It is, therefore, necessary and incumbent upon us to attain full freedom of our country", the speaker concluded.

Mr. Madan Shetty appealed to the audience to join the Congress in larger numbers and Messrs Gulabdas Broker and G. R. Gore, also joined him in it.

Mr. F. M. Pinto (Congress Socialist) remarked that the tragedy was a sequel to the last Great War to which India has contributed her genuine share of help. Similar circumstances obtained at the present moment and people should not forget the reward they got in the last war, in which British Imperialism triumphed.

NON-VIOLENCE VINDICATED

Mr. S. A. Brelvi declared that nineteen years ago, machine guns wrought havoc at Jalianwala Baugh, and hundreds of innocent men, women and children were murdered in cold blood. That tragedy was still alive in the minds of the people.

To prevent such acts of butchery, the country should be prepared to win freedom by making more sacrifices.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi said that General Dyer and Sir Michael O'Dwye had wanted to teach India the lesson that there was force greater than soul force. India, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, during the last eighteen years had accepted the challenge and proved to the world the superiority of non-violence over violence—with the result that to-day in seven provinces the Congress was in power. But even if all the Provinces had Congress Ministries they could not forget that Indian independence would still be far off and they would not be free until they had full control at the Centre—over their Army, their finances and their foreign affairs. They had, therefore, to be prepared for a greater struggle to achieve independence and their best preparation was to strengthen the Congress by joining it in lakhs and carrying out its programme.

SIND PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK

Govt. Considering Mr. Vaikunth Mehta's Report

A Press communique issued by the Sind Government in connection with the Sind Provincial Co-operative Bank states that the Government invited Mr. V. L. Mehta, Managing Director of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, to report on the position of the bank and after a very thorough inquiry he has submitted an exhaustive report which is under the consideration of Government.

A Committee consisting of nine experts with Rao Bahadur Shivrattan Mohatta as Chairman and including Sir Haji Abdullah Haroon has been appointed to take over the management of the bank for a period of two years. Government are confident that this Committee will command the confidence of the public.

The communique adds that the Government will be prepared to give the necessary guarantee on terms to be settled between the bank and themselves and also wish to state that should it be necessary to afford further financial help to the bank beyond that already given they would be prepared to do so.

Mr. Mehta's recommendations regarding the revitalising of primary credit societies in Sind are engaging the attention of the Registrar.

Remember Jallianwalla & Continue Fight For Independence

Work Through Legislatures Will Not Take Us To Our Goal, Says Speaker Mavlankar

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The National-week was inaugurated in Bombay this morning at the Congress House with Flag Saluation ceremony.

Mr. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Bombay Assembly, performed the Flag hoisting.

The Bombay National Guards were in charge of the arrangements and the Desh Sevikas under the leadership of Mrs. Sophia Khan lent colour to the function.

A prabhat pheri which started from 'C' Ward jointed the function.

A meeting was held after the ceremony with Mr. Nagindas T. Master, the Vice-President of the B.P.C.C., in the chair.

The chairman introduced Mr. Mavlankar to the audience, in fitting terms.

Mr Mavlankar said that he was expected to give a message on the occasion but he had his own limitations both individully and as the "Speaker" of the Assembly.

He agreed with the President of the meeting that the occasion was one of stock-taking of nation's activities for many years. They had to make themselves aware of the advance they had made in their fight towards achievement of the nation's goal then.

They had assembled there that morning to honour the National Flag which had become firmly impressed in their minds since it symbolised their aspirations. It was their duty to uphold it at all costs. The best way of holding their banner aloft was to translate into action, whatever it stood for—achievement of National Independence.

The Congress had accepted offices but he wanted to emphasise that it was not achievement of freedom and nothing of the sort was meant thereof. On the other hand there was a possibility of creation of fresh obstacles in their onward march due to office-acceptance.

Their real work lay in the country. They should carry out the constructive programme of the Congress.

The Congress had accepted office with a view to remove the obstacles in their way and to give whatever economic relief that was possible to the masses.

He hoped, the National Flag, which proudly flew above them would inspire them to develop greater strength.

"Vande Matharam" and "Jhenda Uncha Rahe Hamara" were then sung by the Desh Sevikas.

In conclusion, the chairman made an appeal to the citizens to boycott Zanzibar cloves. Picketing had been resorted to, at the Alexandra Docks to stop the landing of cloves in Bombay and he particularly appealed to the merchant community in the city to stand by the Nation and to co-operate with the efforts of the B.P.C.C. in the boycott of cloves!

'G' WARD D. C. C. INAUGURATE NATIONAL WEEK

Minister Patil's Appeal

The Flag Salutation Ceremony and the Ceremony of inauguration of the National Week was performed in the Compound of Vanamali Hall, Dadar by the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil Minister. Local Self Government.

In the course of his speech Sjt. I. S. Patel, President of the "G" Ward District Council, said that unless India did not achieve Independence, the tragedies like Jalianwalla Baugh could not be struggle for Independence.

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil after unfurling the National Flag narrated the history of the India struggle for Independence.

He exhorted Congress Workers to explain to masses the implications of various schemes of National reconstruction initiated and persued by Congress Ministries so that they might have more and more faith on the Congress.

Concluding he appealed to the audience to make the programme of the National Week, a complete success.

MILESTONE IN OUR MARCH TO FREEDOM

(Continued from page 7)

the Congress and by striving for communal unity.

50 YEARS' PROGRESS.

Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government said that this was an occasion for them to take stock of the situation in this country, so that they would be able to know what progress they had made. Mahatma Gandhi with his appeal to the spiritual aspect of life, had captured the hearts of the Indians and he was responsible for the tremendous mass awakening in the country that was the strength of the Congress to-day.

Continuing Mr. L. M. Patil said that in this journey through the Sahara of political slavery, they had at present come near a tree where they might rest for a short while before they resumed their journey towards the goal of independence. But unfortunately this tree seemed to have neither too many leaves nor too many fruit. Yet they had to rest if only for a short while and be prepared for the big events ahead.

TRIUMPH OF NON-VIOLENCE.

In the present-day world, where the last few years had witnessed the assertion of brute force in countries like Abyssinia and China, many seemed to have doubts about the efficacy of non-violence of Mahatma Gandhi. But events tended to prove that non-violence alone would triumph in the end, and would provide a solution not only to India's problems but to the ills of the world.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, observed that out of the tragedy of Jallianwalla Baug had sprung up new forces which had developed and contributed to the strength of the Congress to-day. Whatever the world might do, ultimately Mahatma Gandhi's message alone would bring peace to humanity. The realisation of this fact would lead to the salvation of this country as nothing else possibly could.

NURIE CHEERED.

Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, received an ovation from the crowd when he rose to speak. He referred to a talk he had with a German lady while he visited the Industries Fair in Leipzig in 1927. The lady could not believe that 36 crores of Indians could be ruled by two lakhs of foreigners. If they were all united they would not have been under political subjection. Notwithstanding that Congress was in office in seven Provinces, they were far away from their goal of freedom and independence. They were far away from that freedom and independence which would not permit such tragic occurrences as were witnessed in the Punjab.

They should remember that their first and foremost duty was to secure national freedom. If they wanted their path to be easy, they should forget that they were Hindus or Muslims or Parsis. They must remember that they were Indians first and Indians last. Unless they forgot these distinctions, he was sorry to say, they would never be able to reach their goal. For if they went out of India, no one in the foreign countries cared much if they were Hindus, Muslims or Parsis. The foreigner only cared to know if these people came from a country that enjoyed equal dignity, status and prestige with the rest of the comity of nations. That was their only test. He appealed to the youths of the country to take this opportunity to strive afresh to remove these distinctions so that they all march together in their noble cause of freedom.

IN ZANZIBAR.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas referred to the persecution of the Indians in Zanzibar and said that no free country would have behaved in an irresponsible manner as the Government of India were behaving towards a question in which the interests of 15,000 Indians living abroad.

PUNJAB'S CONTRIBUTION

Srimati Shanno Devi of the Punjab gave a graphic account of the tragedy to which she was a witness. She observed that Jallianwalla Baug had given an impetus to the national movement, in those days, which no other single factor had given. That was the proud contribution of the Punjab to the present strength and progress of the Indian National Congress. To-day women too were ready to take their share in any national fight that might ensue.

PROGRESS OF CLOVE BOYCOTT

Mr. Manibhai Seth gave an account of the progress of clove boycott campaign in the city. He said that it was disgraceful that a handful of merchants should refuse to stand by 15,000 Zanzibar Indians, who had staked their all in this fight. He appealed to the public to join the picketing campaign in large numbers.

In addition to the Secretaries of the Madras Government, the following seven Heads of Departments have been permitted to go to Ootacamund for summer for two months:—Three members of the Board of Revenue, Inspector-General of Police, Director of Public Instruction, Surgeon-General and the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Europe Day By Day

NEWS BY AIR MAIL

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, March 26.

English winter sports fans were distressed to hear of arrest in the Tyrol by Nazis of Hannes Schneider, world's most famous skier, founder of the Arlberg style of skiing.

They are now glad to hear that he has been released.

Release is due to the energetic protests by Lady Londonderry, who wrote personal letters appealing for Schneider's freedom to both Hitler and Goering.

Mr. G. E. R. Gedye, Vienna correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" and of the "New York Times," has been expelled from Austria. This was announced by Herr von Latrobe, chief of the press section of the propaganda department, at a conference to which foreign newspaper correspondents had been summoned. Mr. Gedye was told to leave some days ago, and afterwards allowed to stay on.

Warning the correspondents to be careful in their reporting of Austrian affairs, Herr von Latrobe said: "I hope those who do not take this warning to heart will leave of their own free will."

He added that 6,500 persons had been arrested in Vienna and that 300 had been released in the past three days. He concluded his speech with a "Heil, Hitler!"

GERMAN TROOPS POURING IN CARS.

Newspapers urge Vienna householders to decorate the town specially for the arrival of Field Marshal Goering. All employers of Storm Troopers are ordered to give their men a full day's holiday to enable them to greet the Field Marshal. He arrives at Vienna on Saturday March 26 in the morning on the completion of his 100-mile trip on the Danube in a special steamer.

Vienna is now beginning to settle down to the acceptance of the union with Germany. While "Heil Hitler" still resounds throughout the streets, the conventional Viennese greeting "I have the honour" is also beginning to be heard again.

The streets are more crowded than ever, for German soldiers continue to pour into the city. Every night trains with fresh troops are arriving at the West Station. Until recently many of the soldiers were billeted in schools here. Now that the latter have re-opened, however, the troops have moved into other quarters. One of the new barracks is the famous New Gallery, housing a fine collection of modern pictures, many of which, presumably, will be considered "decadent art" by the Nazi authorities.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS

Anti-Jewish feeling is showing itself daily. Jewish shops display notices stating that they are Jewish-owned, and some of them have been made to display the advice. "Do not buy from Jews."

It is quite a common sight to see Jews brought out from their shops and houses and made to wash the streets or the cars of the S. A. leaders.

Chancellor Hitler opened his election campaign with a speech in Konigsberg, East Prussia, last night, in which he once more explained Germany's views on the incorporation of Austria. The other Powers, he said, had forbidden the Anschluss, to keep Germany down. He spoke of difficulties encountered by a country which was a "province" in trying to thrive economically without a strong economic structure behind it.

"We in Germany already suffer because our economic territory is so small," he declared. "We lack colonial resources to make up for our shortages."

Hitler then spoke of the National Socialists idea, saying that it "extends far beyond the frontiers of a small Germany. Nobody can hinder the National Socialist doctrine from becoming the creed of all Germans. It is not mere chance that the Swastika should spread so quickly over Germany and cross frontiers."

HITLER AND SCHUSCHNIGG.

Criticising the opinion voiced abroad that Germany should have incorporated Austria peacefully and by way of international negotiations, he asked:

When were territories torn asunder more shamelessly than at the time of the foundation of the League of Nations? Germany was torn asunder without mercy and was oppressed without reason. They turned a deaf ear to petitions, complaints, and admonitions. How often did I not say that these things could not go on happening. They took no notice of this. We still have a few injustices to complain of. The hour comes when one must make a decision before one's God and one's people. I made this decision a fortnight ago.

Hitler then declared that Herr Schuschnigg had established a dictatorship in Austria with nothing to back it. Whenever he mentioned Schuschnigg's name the audience booed. He went on:

"I saw in the course of last winter that this could not continue indefinitely. Either there must be a legal settlement or there would be an illegal revolutionary upheaval.

"Though he had no mandate, I asked Herr Schuschnigg to come to Berchtesgaden. I said to him:

Herr Schuschnigg, you oppress a country. You have no right to do so. This country is as much my country as it is yours. I am prepared to meet you in an election.

Schuschnigg replied that this was against the Constitution."

THE AUSTRIAN PEOPLE REVOLTED.

Herr Hitler continued that when Schuschnigg organised his plebiscite "to legalise his dictatorship" the Austrian people revolted. "Then I, too, had to stand up for the people. I gave orders to aid them, and I let that weapon speak which I know the Austrians would welcome as the weapon of a brother. I set the troops marching in order to show the world that I was very much in earnest.

Here, as in countless other parts of the speech, the audience shouted, "Victory, Heil."

NO MORE DISCUSSION.

Herr Hitler continued: "The world must know that the time for continual oppression was over. I intervened in order to prevent bloodshed and revenge and to spare Austria the fate of Spain. I must help. I was called; I could not have borne the responsibility before German history if I had not set the troops marching. We did not come as tyrants but as liberators. . . . The Swastika was victorious. . . . Above all, I wanted to show the world that there will be no more discussions about this problem.

"The Austrians are to rise up and see for themselves whether they will elect the son of their country and the Leader. Austria shall thus make a confession for all times to come. For this we National Socialists swear. What we once have in our possession we shall never surrender again. Where our flag is planted in the ground a wall of living Germans surrounds it.

GENERAL OF GREATEST ARMY.

"Within a few days we succeeded in performing a miracle. Some Germans may not realise this. We have won in a few days more than in former wars lasting many years. Eighty-four thousand square kilometres and six and a half million inhabitants. That is a tremendous success. All Germany must know that. All Germany must line up.

"If our soldiers could march sixty kilometres a day in Austria all Germany can easily walk to the polling stations. Hundreds of thousands, millions, have followed me, believing in me. I am convinced that on April 10 all Germany will march. On this day I shall be the general of the greatest army in world history. Giving my vote, I shall know that fifty millions come up behind me."

FRENCH EDITOR ATTACKS LLOYD GEORGE

PARIS, (By Mail).

In "Le Matin" its editor, M. Stephane Lauzanne, writes:

"I say, measuring my words, that the official salaams in honour of Mr. Lloyd George are a scandal and an insult to French memory.

"Mr. Lloyd George is the man who on August 3, 1914, was emphatically against British intervention. He is the man who France came up against at every turn in the war years, who ranged himself against Foch at the Peace Conference, who was against Poincare.

"Mr. Lloyd George got the Greeks to fight the Turks and then abandoned them; he wrote at the time of the Ruhr trouble, 'Peace cannot be imposed by force'; he entered into a contract with Mr. Hearst, the implacable enemy of France in the United States.

"This is the man to whom the Foreign Minister has just given a banquet, eight days after in the Commons he had nearly insulted Mr. Neville Chamberlain, whose brother was one of the best friends of France, who is himself a friend of France, whom French mothers have to thank at this moment, perhaps, that their children have not been sent to get killed in Spain.

"This man is the recipient of official French honours. We could cry about it."

One Killed: 8 Arrested

Police Encounter With Gang Of Dacoits

GONDA, (By Mail).

One was killed and eight were arrested on the spot in a police encounter with a gang of dacoits in a village near Utraula.

It is reported that the Circle Inspector and the Station Officer of Utraula having heard that a dacoity was contemplated in village Bhawanipur went there with a police party and with the help of local people succeeded in attacking the dacoits as they were in the act of committing dacoity.

The dacoits immediately opened fire to which the police party replied wounding one fatally and arresting eight. It is believed that many members of the gang were also injured. The police later arrested about 25 persons.—A. P.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF BEHAR GOVT.

List Of Measures Given

PATNA, April 6.

The following 'communique' has been issued by the Information Officer, Bihar Government:—

"With reference to certain vague assertions made in a Calcutta Muslim newspaper as to the position of Muslims in Bihar under the present Ministry, it is necessary to state the policy of the Ministry towards the Muslims as towards the other minorities in the province is that the trusteeship of their interests and adequate protection of their rights. In implementing this policy the Ministry have, among others, taken the following measures with special reference to the Muslim community.

(1) the Ministry have passed orders permitting the optional use of the Urdu script in the revenue courts of the province;

(2) the Ministry have decided to make a grant of Rs. 5,000 for the development of the Urdu language;

(3) the Ministry have provided Rs. 10,000 in the budget for 1938-39 for special scholarships for Momins, who are a backward class among the Muslims;

(4) the Ministry are providing for the teaching of Urdu as a principal subject to B.A. Honours and M.A. standards and arrangements are, therefore, being made for teaching Urdu in the Patna College as a principal subject to the above standards with effect from the Session 1938-'39.

(5) in the appointments made by the Ministry to the Provincial Civil Service (Executive Branch) and the Subordinate Civil Service both by promotion and direct recruitment, the Muslim representation has ranged from 25 to 50 per cent. Out of the six and four appointments made by promotion to the Provincial Civil Service and the Subordinate Civil Service respectively, two in each have been given to the Muslims, while out of the eight appointments made by direct recruitment to each branch of he same Service, two have gone to the Muslims in each case.

(6) out of 41 seats so far filled by nomination by the Ministry in 13 municipalities in the province 12 have been allotted to the Muslims.—United Press.

MYSORE YOUTHS' CONFERENCE

Secretary's Appeal For Co-operation

The Secretary of the Mysore State Youths' Conference has issued the following:—

During the State Congress Convention, it was decided to convene a State Youths' Conference. The object of the Conference was to create an opportunity for all youngmen of the State and for all Youth Organisations, scattered throughout the State to come together and to discuss political, economic Social and other problems that face them

The Conference will provide a platform for all youngmen to express their ideas freely and frankly.

We are happy to announce that we have been assured of the sympathy and support of the Reception Committee of the Congress Convention. We are confident of the enthusiastic support and co-operation of all the youngmen and youth organisation of the State.

The Standstill order for British cattle and other animals extending over almost the whole country except the extreme north and west represents a part of a great effort to stamp out plague finally.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6)

disturbing effect on Liberal and wide sections of Tory opinion. Most people find it impossible to share the Prime Minister's belief that whoever wins in Spain, the ultimate beneficiary will be the British Empire. To the unbiassed observer this looks like foolish and utterly unjustified optimism. The Government calculations are based on an estimate of the Spanish national character. Its argument is that the Spanish people will not under any circumstances tolerate permanent foreign interference in the affairs of their country and that when they finally become sick of these foreigners and drive them out they will turn with gratitude and relief to the only Power that had studiously refrained from any sort of intervention—Great Britain. Anxious critics of this view are, however, pointing out that, whatever the Spanish people may or may not succeed in doing finally, Franco's victory now would mean that for the next few years at all events the dominant force in the country would be Fascist and anti-British. They maintain that this would suffice for a serious attack being levelled at the British Empire by the aggressor Powers who are so obviously trying to carve out an Empire for themselves out of what others have already got.

Labour's Weakness

It is not yet clear what line was taken by the Trades Union leaders in response to the Government's appeal for a speed-up in rearmament. Subsequently representatives of the Unions most directly concerned had an interview with Sir Thomas Inskip, which proved quite unsatisfactory from their point of view. The interview did not last for more than three-quarters of an hour. It is reported that while Sir Thomas was ready enough to press a number of demands upon them in the name of the safety of the country, he was extremely reluctant to give any indication as to the exact line of foreign policy that the Government intended to pursue. In particular no assurance could be had by the Trades Union representatives which could encourage them to believe that the military strength of the country that they were helping to build up would not be used by the Government for anti-democratic and imperialistic purposes.

Meanwhile, the relations between the leaders of the Labour Movement and the Government are for the moment at any rate a matter of some speculation. In Parliament, of course, Mr. Attlee, as leader of the Opposition, performs the usual gestures of opposition. His speeches have, however, lacked energy and force. The opinion in favour of peace, for policies based on the principle of collective security has been greatly increased during recent weeks. A vigorous opposition party that is alive to its opportunities and to the requirements of the situation could have made itself the mouth-piece of this growing body of anti-National Government opinion. So far, however, there is no sign that the Labour leaders realise this or intend to utilise this opportunity for driving out a Government which is carrying the country and the Empire closer and closer to the brink of war.

Ineffective Leadership

In the House of Commons debate on Thursday afternoon (March 24) when Mr. Chamberlain made his declaration concerning the line the British Government intended to follow in Foreign Affairs, Mr. Attlee's speech is generally regarded as having been extremely ineffective. What is more, the Opposition even took the extraordinary course of not pressing for a Division, the object being to create the impression abroad that the country as a whole was behind the Prime Minister's policy. Conservative and Government supporters were and are naturally jubilant at this, and to night, Sir Patrick Hannon, a Conservative, declared at a public meeting, that he had never felt so proud of being an Englishman as on this occasion. "What a lesson to foreigners," he said, "is our capacity for closing up our ranks and presenting a united front when the country is in danger!"

The weakness of the British Labour Party can only be understood in the light of the fact that not a few amongst its leaders share views on foreign policy which are not even as advanced as those of many and indeed all Liberals. Trades Union leaders, like Sir Walter Citrine and Ernest Bevin, who are constantly in touch with the Foreign Office, adopt an attitude on the question of war that is not at bottom different from Mr. Chamberlain's. I understand that in order to gain over some of the more determined type of Labour leaders to the Government viewpoint Mr. Chamberlain has been endeavouring to give them a private assurance that he intends to stand by International law and decency and the League of Nations but must abstain from committing himself openly on ground of expediency. It will be remembered that some years ago Mr. Baldwin (as he then was) went to the country on a programme of peace and disarmament although as he confessed later what he really meant but did not dare to say was war and rearmament. He admitted that he had to practice this deception because he would not have been able otherwise to launch the rearmament programme. It looks as though Mr Chamberlain has taken a leaf out of his predecessor's book and is following the same tactics with the Labour leaders. Although he may have assured them privately that he is a democrat and a peace lover and a staunch advocate of orderly and lawful international relations, there is every reason to think that his real motives would be to further imperialist interests by collaboration with Fascism. There is no justification for any other view. His policy all along has been not indecision or muddle as some observers hastily suggest. It has been a policy of deliberate co-operation with and encouragement of Fascism and Fascist aggression in Europe as well as in China. This has involved no doubt some loss to British interest but on a long range view imperialists, like Mr. Chamberlain, calculate that they would be in far greater danger if Fascism should collapse. For, on the ruins of Fascism no other economic and political system can arise save Socialism, and the spread of Socialism over large areas of Europe and Asia cannot but profoundly undermine the basis of British Imperialism. Mr. Chamberlain prefers to strengthen and perhaps ultimately fight other Imperialisms rather than run the risk of facilitating the rise of anti-Imperialist States.

Two Weighty Critics

Leaving aside the somewhat feeble and irresolute stand of the Labour leaders the weightiest criticism directed against Mr. Chamberlain's Foreign Policy has come from two veterans, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill. Although there was a time but three short years ago when Mr. Lloyd George paid a call on Herr Hitler and came back full of enthusiasm for the German Dictator he has since awakened to the threat that dictatorships represent for the British Empire. He has been above all concerned with the safety of Imperial communications through the Mediterranean and ever since Mussolini's Abyssinian adventure. He has taken a leading part in the anti-Mussolini movement in this country. He was likewise one of the first in this country to realise the far-reaching implications of what is going on in Spain. More perhaps than any other prominent politician, he has attacked the Government's Foreign Policy in telling and forceful language. It was he who reported on a famous occasion to Mr. Chamberlain's appeals for a cool head that the Government had cold feet and not cool heads. Mr. Churchill has taken a more conservative line on the Spanish question. In fact, he is amongst those who believe that the Spanish people are bound eventually to look for help to the British Empire—regardless of whether the Government in Spain is Fascist or Democratic. Mr. Churchill, however, is and has been for long, one of the most implacable enemies of German Imperialism among British Imperialists. The rise of Nazism, the knowledge that Hitler's ambition is inevitably a danger to British Empire, the knowledge, moreover, that the Germans, organised and disciplined as they are to-day, would be extremely difficult enemies to beat in war if their manpower and material resources were increased through the acquisition of the enormous riches of the Central European States—all these have combined to make Mr. Churchill to-day perhaps the foremost critic of the Government from the point of view of the general European situation.

Mr. Churchill understands better than other politicians seem to that in the event of a conflict with Germany, British Imperial will require the assistance of every country in the world that could by any means be induced to come to its help. He realises, therefore, the enormous value that the League of Nations would be to the British Empire in the hour of crisis. But he realises equally clearly that if the nations of Europe disappeared one by one into the jaws of a Greater Germany there would in the end be left very few free States that could be of any use from the point of view of British Imperialism. Consequently, Mr. Churchill has been urging in the most emphatic terms for the reversal of British foreign policy from isolation to collective security. He believes that only by organising all non-Fascist States immediately and thus calling a halt to German expansion would it be possible effectively to protect British Imperialism. It is only the French Government which would remain in virtually all conceivable circumstances a friend and ally of the British. Politicians of Mr. Churchill's type have been the strong champions of France and it is likely that they would desire to establish the closest possible alliance, military and diplomatic, with France.

When the first news of the fall of Austria cast grave doubts on the soundness of Mr. Chamberlain's policy and the Government as a whole was becoming tottery, and rumours were rife of serious discussions in the Cabinet there was a possibility that Mr. Chamberlain would wish to broaden the basis of his Government so as to include critics, like Mr. Churchill. Since then, however, Mr. Chamberlain by a cunning use of his allies in Fleet Street and his control over the Party machine has succeeded in strengthening his position and asserting his dominance over his colleagues. There is, therefore, little likelihood that Mr. Churchill will recover the Cabinet rank that he lost many years ago now and from which a series of curious accidents have conspired to keep him out. It is improbable that he will hold any Governmental position unless the country were actually at war and his energy and decisions were necessary for the effective pursuit of the war.

COW SLAUGHTER IN MUTTRA AND BRIJ

Threat To Secretary Of State For India To File Suit

Sjt. Gopal Prasad Chaturwadi, President, Hindu Sabha, Muttra, and General Secretary All-India Brijagowelli, Nivaran Sangh, Ratan Kund Muttra, has sent the following notice to the Secretary of State for India:—

"Sir,—By this notice you are informed that Muttra is an important and sacred pilgrimage of 22 millions Hindus. As for Mohamedans Mecca and Madina and for Christians Jerusalem, similarly for Hindus Muttra where Lord Krishna born. From all parts of India, every year millions of Hindus come to see this birth-place of Lord Krishna, where he performed wonderful deeds for the good of the country. In this sacred place Lord Krishna reared up cows and made himself known to the world by the name of "Gopal Krishna."

From the times of the Moguls up to the rule of the East India Company no foreign ruling body began such sinful act as that of cow slaughter in Muttra. For the proofs of prohibiting cow slaughter in Muttra District, we possess Declarations and Firmans of Mogul (rulers?) and East India Company Agent, and Commander-General Lord Lake. In these Firmans it is clearly written and promised that we shall never do cow slaughter in Muttra and Brij, nor we shall allow others. On these conditions Muttra District was given. If they would have not promised so, then on the sacred land of Muttra and Brij there would have not been seen a single white man. But your Government from a little time ago have broken her promise. For this reason the minds of the Hindus are becoming of revengeful nature, (sic) and cow slaughter is a religious, political, social and economical loss to us.

So by this notice you are informed that in a period of two months you stop the cow slaughter in the District of Muttra, otherwise after the expiry of the time of this notice we shall file a suit against you in the court of law at your risk as to the costs and consequences, which please note.

We have written you this with the hope that you will consider over this matter, and will do the needful in this connection to stop the cow slaughter as early as possible.

Kicked, Slapped And Assaulted?

High Court Judge Dismisses Appeal And Upholds Acquittal Of Landlord

LUCKNOW: (By Mail).

In the Chief Court Mr. Justice Yorke and Mr Justice Hamilton dismissed the Local Governments' appeal against the order of acquittal of G. A. C. Hearsey, a landlord, against whom a complaint under section 325 I P.C. (grievous hurt) was filed by Pandit Ramratan, president of the Kheri District Congress Committee.

Their lordships understood that the Government had lately issued instructions to the effect that appeals against acquittals should be filed very sparingly; even had no such instructions been issued, this appeal should not have been filed for a matter of a trivial nature and no legal point of any importance was involved.

Their lordships pointed out that the filing of this appeal with no judical justification was bound to create the impression that the fact that the complainant was the president of the district Congress committee had something to do with it. Appeals against acquittals should be actuated only by judicial considerations and not by others.

The prosecution case was that the complainant with his followers went to Atarya, a village owned by Hearsey. On his way back he sang Congress songs and shouted "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai."

Hearsey armed with a gun arrived on the scene, met the complainant, and, charging him with spreading disaffection among tenants, slapped him and hit him on the nose with the butt of the gun.

The accused stated that the complainant remonstrated to him against the grazing dues, which the tenants had to pay.

Learning that the complainant had not been authorized by the Premier or by any other official and finding his manner insulting he lost his temper and slapped him and kicked him. The complainant ran away.

Their lordships observed that the present was not the case of oath against oath of persons equally respectable and where there was nothing to show, which version was truthful. The prosecution appeared not to have kept to the truth in material particulars, while there was nothing to show that any statement by the accused or any of his witnesses was in any way false. The magistrate under the circumstances was bound to accept the version given by the accused.—A. P.

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Bombay Government Gives Lead

EMERGENCY POWERS ACT REPEALED

Option Clause In Municipal Act Stays: Town Planning Act Goes To Select Committee

The Congress Government of Bombay gets the credit of being the first province in India, to repeal the Special Emergency Powers Act. As the Home Minister, who, sponsored, the Bill for the repeal of the Act said, it was a curious coincidence that the Congress, to check whose activities the measure had been enacted, should come forward for its repeal.

Brisk Work

EXCEPTING FOR A SOLITARY MEMBER, ALL THE SPEAKERS WERE IN FAVOUR OF THE REPEAL OF THE ACT, AND IT DID NOT TAKE MORE THAN 20 MINUTES FOR THE BILL TO PASS THROUGH ALL THE STAGES IN THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ON WEDNESDAY.

The Act would have been in force, if it had not been repealed till December 16, this year.

No Nominations To Local Bodies

WITHOUT A SINGLE SPEECH, AND WITHOUT EVEN A DIVISION, THE HOUSE PASSED THE BILL TO AMEND THE BOMBAY DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT AND THE MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS ACT THROUGH ALL THE STAGES. THE MEASURE WILL ABOLISH NOMINATIONS TO LOCAL BODIES, PROVIDES FOR RESERVATION OF SEATS FOR HARIJANS AND BACKWARD CLASSES AND GIVES OPTION TO MUSLIM ELECTORATES TO DECIDE IN FAVOUR OF JOINT ELECTORATES.

Other Bills

The House passed the first reading of the Bills to amend the Indian Lunacy Act and the Bombay Town Planning Act. Further consideration of the former was postponed, while the latter was referred to a Select Committee.

Proceedings In Detail

All the members of the Congress Party including Ministers wore tiny-tri-coloured flags, when the Assembly met on Wednesday to continue discussion on the motion for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act and the Municipal Boroughs Act. This was in commemoration of the beginning of the National Week.

The House passed the various clauses of the Bill and the motion for the second reading was carried without any discussion.

LEAGUERS KEEP OUT

Members of the Muslim League Party were absent during the discussion of the above Bill. It would be remembered that they walked out as a protest against the retention of the option clause giving the right to the Muslim electorate to decide in favour of or against joint Electorates.

The Minister, Mr. L. M. Patil moved that the Bill be read the third time and passed.

Mr. J. G. More wanted to know if Marathas also would have reservation of seats on population basis, as the Scheduled and Backward Classes were being allowed not only reservation of seats but the right to contest from general constituencies also.

Mr. L. M. Patil stated that for the last fifteen years that arrangement had not been there and yet Marathas were getting adequate representation. He therefore did not think it necessary to have reservation of seats for Marathas.

The motion for the third reading was passed.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order moved the first reading of the Bill to repeal the Bombay Special Emergency Powers Act of 1932. He said that the Act was enacted to control the Congress Movement and it was a curious coincidence that the Congress Government should have come before the House to get it repealed.

CHITRE'S THREAT.

Mr. A. V. Chitre supported the Bill. Congress had always stood for the removal of all repressive laws and it was but natural that they should have brought in the Bill.

Before resuming his seat he wanted to warn the Government that if for any reason the Bill for the abolition of Khoti system brought by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was delayed, he would start a no-rent campaign in Ratnagiri district.

Mr. S. H. Jadhvala congratulated Government on bringing in the Bill. He said that the British Government got frightened at the movement, not a revolutionary one by any means, that was headed by one of World's greatest men, Mahatma Gandhi, and brought in the Emergency Powers Act.

BRAMBLE SUPPORTS BILL.

Mr. J. G. More opposed the bill while Mr. P. V. Wagh supported it.

Mr. C. P. Bramble (European) said that when the present Act was renewed some years ago Sir Robert Bell, in the House stated that it was meant to meet Communist terrorism. Civil Disobedience and non-payment of taxes. When the Act was renewed there was no need to meet the Civil Disobedience Movement. As regards the question whether Communist terror was there or not, he would be guided by the Government in office, because it had been shown that when necessary Government have taken firm steps. Hence he supported the Bill.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan supported the Bill and hoped that Government would repeal other measures of similar kind.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi supported the Bill.

Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister stated that the sooner the Act was buried the better. He stated that since this Government had taken office they had not made use of the measure. He was sorry that a discordent note had been struck by one member, when the entire House was in favour of the repeal. He said that he would resort to no-tax campaign. It showed what courage the member had to have come forward with a threat just when the measure was being repealed. As regards the no-tax campaign. Government would deal with it when the occasion arose.

The Bill passed through all the other stages within ten minutes.

AMENDING LUNACY ACT.

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder then moved for the first reading of the Bill to amend the Indian Lunacy Act 1912. The Doctor said that in several cases of lunatics detained in mental hospitals, it was considered desirable to remove them from the not quite congenial surroundings of a mental hospital and to allow them to pass the period of their convalescence in their homes under the care of their relatives or friends. There were also cases in which the Superintendent of the Hospital was not able to decide whether the patient had recovered or not. In such cases the best test was to find out the patient's capacity to adjust himself to his usual environments. This could only be ascertained by putting him temporarily in charge of his relatives or friends. There was, however, no provision in the Indian Lunacy Act 1922 under which persons detained in an asylum or mental hospital could be temporarily released. The object of the measure before the House was to remove this lacuna of the Act.

Continuing Dr. Gilder stated that years ago the Bombay Government suggested to the Government of India to amend the Act as per suggestion above. They circulated the suggestion to all the provinces and they agreed to the amendment. But the Government of India had no time for amending the Act and asked the Bombay Government to amend it themselves.

FOR TEMPORARY RELEASE

The amending Bill, said Dr Gilder, that any friend or relative of a lunatic detained under certain sections of the Act, desirous that he should be temporarily released and delivered over to his care and custody, may apply to the Medical Officer, who might make an order for the temporary release of such lunatic for a period of sixty days, unless such a release was considered undesirable. If the lunatic had a relapse during the period of release, the person, who applied for the release, should take him back to the asylum.

The motion for the first reading of the Bill was carried. Further consideration of the Bill was postponed to Monday.

TOWN PLANNING ACT

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder then moved the first reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay Town Planning Act.

The Bill seeks to remedy certain defects which were found during the working of the Act during the past few years. At present the Act is applied to about 19 Municipal areas. The Bill seeks to apply the provisions of the Act to the entire Province, excepting the City of Bombay, which has its own schemes. There is, however, a provision that if the City of Bombay Municipal Corporation, by a majority, required that the Act should be applied to any part of the City, it could be so applied but not otherwise.

TIME LIMIT

It had been found that good deal of time was taken up for drafting, submitting and sanction of town planning schemes. The Bill sought to impose a time limit for all this. Provision also had been made to correct errors at any stage, which was not allowed according to the existing Act. Further provision was made in the Bill for withdrawal of the schemes with the allocation of expenditure. Whenever, land was acquired, if the resident of a certain locality were benefited by any scheme that might be brought, the residents were also to be charged.

The motion for the first reading was carried.

During the second reading, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, to report within eight days. The motion was carried.

The House adjourned till Thursday.

Mr. Mavlanker, Speaker of the Bombay Assembly, hoisting the National Flag at the Bombay Congress House on Wednesday morning, the first day of the National Week.

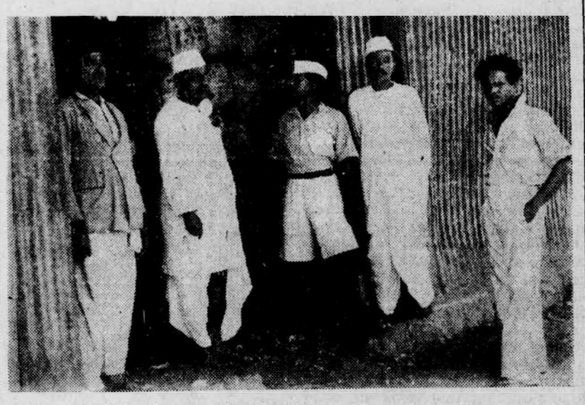
NEW MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA

LONDON, March 24.

A correspondent writes the following to the "Manchester Guardian" of to-day:—

"The heir to the throne of Patiala, vacated by the death of the Maharajah, is a handsome young Prince, who stands over six feet and looks taller owing to his large pointed turban, without which he must never appear in public. Like all Sikhs, he wears a beard which is not cut but trained sideways along the edge of the chin, the ends being tucked under the turban. A habit that he has taken from his father is to wear pearl ear-rings at all times. He also is a good cricketer, like the late Maharajah, and last year he played in the India eleven against Lord Tennyson's visiting team. He is an excellent shot with both gun and rifle, though in that respect he cannot compete with his friend, the Crown Prince of Bikaner, whom experts count among the ten best shots in the world.

A rich heritage awaits this young man. What will he do with the extraordinary collections of jewellery with the host of cooks from many countries (including Czecho-Slovakia), with the animals and objects that enriched the life of the father? Those who know him believe that he will not, perhaps, become an outstanding collector but is likely to be a successful ruler.



Congress Volunteers picketing the godown where Clove bales are stored in Bombay Docks.

Dock-Workers Respond To Sevikas' Call

Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary of the All-India Congress Boycott Committee has issued the following statement in regard to yesterday's picketing of Zanzibar Cloves.

For the last three days in succession the Congress volunteers including Sevikas had to do whole-day picketing at Lakdi Bunder, Alexandra Dock No. 1 to prevent a large quantity of clove bags which is lying there from coming into the market. On Wednesday, the owner of this boycotted cargo had made novel preparations to remove the cargo. The clerks of the Customs were requisitioned quite early in the morning before the picketing started with the idea of removing the bags before the pickets arrived on the scene.

PHENOMENAL SUCCESS

Immediately after the Flag Salutation at the Congress House a batch of Sevikas led by Mrs. Sana Khan and a batch of Jain Volunteers led by Sjt. Manilal Sheth arrived at the warehouse and immediately started picketing. The Dock workers, who were removing the bags were requested by the Congress volunteers not to handle the bags. All honour to these poor workers that every one of them left the clove bags severely alone and walked out of the warehouse. The solidarity demonstrated by these workers was, indeed, a remarkable phenomenon of the whole picketing.

Throughout the day yesterday the picketing was continued without recess. The clove bags had to remain where they were. Even the small boats bringing fresh consignments were successfully picketed. All these bundles are now lying in the Port Trust go- and not in the godowns of Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie Co., as was reported by mistake in some papers. Later on in the day the authorities of Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie Co., were approached with a request not to carry Zanzibar Clove by the steamers of B. I. S. N. Co. Since this company largely depends upon the support of the Indian trading community, it is expected that they will not bring any more consignments to Bombay.

So long as these bags are lying in the warehouse and the consignee is not prepared to hand over the bags to the Congress, picketing will have to be continued unabated.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

We have, therefore, to appeal to all volunteers and also to other citizens to come in large numbers to Alexandra and Victoria Docks near Carnac Bunder early in the morning and help the Congress picketers. Volunteers, who have enrolled themselves for this picketing, should also report themselves for duty.

Sentinel At Cloves Godown

Effective All Night Vigil

Picketing To Be Started To-day

Twenty volunteers, it is learnt, have been kept near the gates of the godowns where close bags have been stored, to keep a watch on any developments that may take place during the night and the early hours of the morning.

More than hundred bags of cloves, lying strewn on the ground, were removed to the godowns towards the evening, after the Congress workers were assured that they would be locked.

When a fresh consignment was towed to shore, lady volunteers persuaded them not to land them whereupon it was removed to some other dock. It is learnt, that Congress volunteers discovered late at night the place where the fresh consignment was dumped and that they will start picketing at the place on Thursday to-day).

Sevikas' Successful Persuasion On Wednesday

Picketing of cloves continued at Alexandra Docks on Wednesday by lady volunteers.

Even the work of shifting the bales from the wharf to the godown had to be suspended, as the "hamals" of the contractors were successfully persuaded by the lady volunteers not to lay their hands on the bags.

Mr S. K. Patil, Secretary of the All-India Clove Boycott Committee, Mr Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B. P. C. C. Mr. B Sharma and Mr. Tyaballi, Member of the Zanzibar Legislative Council, were present at the docks at the time of picketing on Wednesday morning.

Central Assembly Passes Trade Dispute Act Amendment Bill

MR. JOSHI'S PROTEST AGAINST "BAN ON CONCILIATION OFFICER"

NEW DELHI: April 6.

The Assembly to-day passed with a slight amendment of its own the lengthy amendment made by the Council of State to the Trade Disputes Act Amendment Bill.

The main purpose of the Council of State amendment is that if any person supplying information or producing a document to a conciliation officer requests that the information or the document shall be treated as confidential the Conciliation Officer shall not disclose it except to the authority which appointed him or the parties concerned in the dispute for the purpose of mediating therein or promoting the settlement hereof. Contravention of this provision shall be punishable with fine up to Rs. 100.

Sir Mohammed Zafrullah, moving consideration of the amendment referred to the fact that an amendment providing for the treatment of information given to conciliation officers as confidential was moved in the Assembly by the European Group but was withdrawn on objection taken by Mr. Santanam that it would prevent disclosure of information to the Ministers of Provinces concerned. The amendment in the form in which it had now been passed by the Council of State, however, was not open to that objection.

UNDESIRABLE AMENDMENT

Mr. N. M. Joshi characterised the amendment as unnecessary, undesirable and crude. It was first an unwarranted expression of want of confidence in the Conciliation Officer even before he was appointed. It was crude because while preventing the Conciliation Officer himself from disclosing information, it did not so prevent either the appointing authority or the parties concerned from disclosing it. Then why place a ban on the Conciliation Officer alone? With this ban he would feel weakened by the constant fear that if any information was published he alone would be held responsible for it but what was there conspiratorial that the employers wished to hide? As for workers they had no fear of publicity.

SURPRISE, COUNTER-SURPRISE

Mr. K. Santanam expressed surprise at Mr. Joshi's opposition to an amendment which gave statutory right to the parties concerned to get information from the Conciliation Officer.

Prof. Ranga said he was surprised at Mr. Santanam's attitude (laughter). The exemption with regard to the parties concerned and the appointing authority came in only because the prohibition of disclosure had been accepted. He was against such a prohibition and was, therefore, opposed to the whole amendment which would have effect of whittling down the Bill. When the Bill was debated in the Assembly the Speaker had expressed the fear that the Conciliation Officer might be used as a trade union-breaker; but it was apparently now the turn of the employers to be afraid of the Conciliation Officer.

Mr. J. D. Boyle (European Group) expressed astonishment at the earlier speeches. He denied that it was the intention to whittle down the powers of the Conciliation Officer. The intention was merely to safeguard the interests of parties to a dispute who for instance had a new process which it was necessary for the Conciliation Officer to know in detail in order to arrive at a correct judgment. Technical matters of this type should obviously be kept confidential.

The motion was passed.

Prof. Ranga moved an amendment to the effect that the request made to the Conciliation Officer to keep information or document confidential should be in writing.

The Government did not oppose the amendment and it was passed.

WATER AND SEWAGE BOARD.

Sir G. S. Bajpai moved consideration of the Delhi Joint Water Board Amendment Bill to provide for the formation of a joint Water and Sewage Board to take over control of water supply and sewage.

Mr. Asaf Ali declared that Government had failed to take a long range view. They should have brought the electricity generating agency also under the control of the proposed joint board. He complained that Government had shown discourtesy to the local bodies concerned in not consulting them before bringing the bill up to the House.

Mr. K. Santanam pleaded that measures like this should be first discussed in Select Committee in view of the many and varied interests involved. For instance, members like himself though they came from a far corner of the country stayed in Delhi three months in the year and were therefore interested in the proposals.

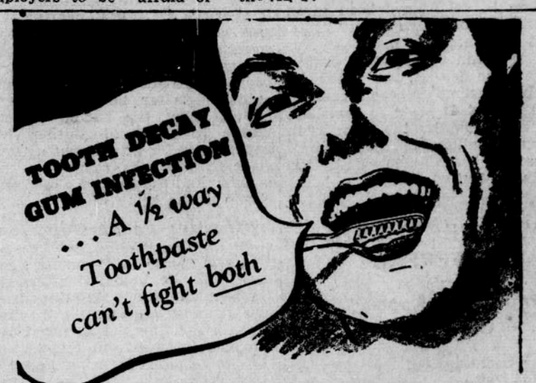
Sir G. S. Bajpai replying said that the Pitkeathly Committee had considered the question of entrusting to the Joint Board the management of electric supply but had reported against it because they did not think there was any connection justifying common management between the electric supply agency and the other two agencies. As regards consultation with local bodies affected Sir G. S. Bajpai said one or two of the proposals had already been considered by these bodies but he admitted the bill as whole had not been placed before them.

This was due to the urgency of the thing and he gave the assurance that in future these bodies woud be fully consulted where possible and necessary.

The House passed the motion and carried the Bill with one or two minor amendments moved by Mr. Asaf Ali.

Mr. S. Satyamurti (one of the panel of Chairman) took the Chair amid cheers after lunch.

The Assembly adjourned at 3-30 p. m. till to-morrow morning.—A. P.



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City Civil Court Indispensable

Advocates Association Submits Memorial To Government

The following are the extracts from the memorial submitted by the Bombay Advocates, Association to the Government of Bombay, for the constitution of a City Civil Court.

From the establishment of the High Court in 1865 in Bombay City, all suits of a Civil nature have been tried either by the High Court on its Original Side or by the Small Cause Court. This division of work gave jurisdiction to the High Court in all suits, except those that were made cognizable by the Presidency Small Cause Court, which were suits wherein the subject-matter did not exceed Rs. 1000 and subsequently Rs. 2000. Over and above this pecuniary limit, suits relating to immovable property, mortgages, dissolution of partnership, compensation for libel, etc., were specifically excluded from the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court.

COSTLY AND DILATORY

The Association notes with satisfaction that it is now admitted on all sides (except by those whose vested interests are likely to suffer by a change) that the present system of obtaining justice in the High Court with respect to litigants of limited means is both costly and dilatory, and that in the best interests of the public, some means, should be devised, whereby the humblest subject of the crown who has a grievance to redress or an unjust claim to defend, might do so, without his incurring the chance of being a ruined man for life, on account of the heavy charges of litigation.

In a commercial City like Bombay, where the bulk of litigants is mostly of the trading class or small estate-holders, this costliness of litigation is a serious drawback. It is everywhere admitted that justice should not be very costly, but should be expeditious and within the reach of the humblest subject of the Crown. Instances are not wanting wherein the parties had to give up all hopes of going to Court on account of the heavy cost of the litigation on the Original Side of the High Court. Records of the High Court will show several cases where the costs of obtaining justice have been ruinously heavy and it is only the rich that can afford the luxury of a High Court litigation.

INDISPENSABLE

It would not be out of place to mention that even in a non-commercial presidency town, like Madras, a City Civil Court has been in existence under the Madras City Civil Courts Act of 1892 and it has been functioning to the great advantage of the poor and the middle class for several years past. Under that Act, the City Civil Court Judges are liable to perform the duties of the Small Cause Court. Within its pecuniary limits, the City Civil Court at Madras is competent to deal with all questions which arise in suits or other proceedings under that Act according to the law administered by the High Court, in exercise of ordinary civil jurisdiction. According to the same Act appeals lie to the High Court. We submit that such a Court is all the more indispensable in the City of Bombay which is primarily commercial in character and where great hardships are being felt by litigants due to the tremendous cost of High Court litigation.

ADDITIONAL SOURCE OF REVENUE

We note with satisfaction that Government, in sponsoring the Money-Lenders' Bill have already been contemplating an extension of the powers and the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court, in the matter of investing it with Appellate powers as regards proceedings under the same, besides giving it jurisdiction to entertain applications for declaring the exact amount due to money-lenders at the instance of debtors. Under these circumstances, we suggest that if Government finds it any way inconvenient immediately to establish a full-fledged City Civil Court with jurisdiction to try suits up to Rs. 5,000, of a civil nature arising within the City of Bombay, except those cognizable by the High Court as a Court of Admiralty, Testamentary, Intestate or Matrimonial jurisdiction, one or two judges of the existing Small Cause Court may be invested with the jurisdiction and powers of the City Civil Court, with jurisdiction and authority to deal with the aforesaid matters.

We may take the liberty of suggesting to Government that with a slight adjustment of the existing judicial machinery of the Small Cause Court and an enlargement of the jurisdiction of the same it would be possible for the Government to constitute a Bombay City Civil Court for all practical purposes to the great benefit of the poor and the middle class population. Such a Court, under conditions as they obtain at present, is bound to be not only self-supporting but also prove to be an additional source of revenue to Government by the introduction therein of the 'advalorem' graded scale of Court fees.

It is not desirable in public interest that administration of justice should be considered a means of revenue, and in consequence the fees leviable should not be such as to put an undue burden on a party seeking the protection of the Court to redress his grievance.

INDIA'S DEFENCE AND BRITAIN'S DUTY

Nation's Leaders Must Be Taken Into Confidence, Says Manu Subedar

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

The keen desire of the Indians to be allowed to co-operate and partake in the task of the defence of the country is stressed in an appeal made by Mr. Manu Subedar, Representative of the Indian Merchants Chamber in the Central Legislative Assembly to the British Government in the course of an exclusive statement to the United Press, Mr. Subedar says:—

For the first time during the last thirty years, during which I had watched the trend of Indian public opinion, the Indian people of all sections, who are conscious of world events, do not sympathise with the enemies of England, viz., Germany, Italy and Japan. I regard this as the most significant change in popular psychology, owing to a better appreciation of world realities and owing to the growth of the ideal of freedom. To the same factor, I ascribe the keen desire to be allowed to co-operate and partake in the task of the defence of this country. The control over the defences of India from six thousand miles away is met only constitutionally inadequate, but must be, in practice, irksome, owing to a lack of initiative in the matter of policy on the part of the authorities in India.

UNSUPPORTABLE POSITION

The position of the elected members at the Centre, when their colleagues of all parties, are ruling in the provinces has become unsupportable. Before 1935, they were subjects both in the provinces and at the Centre. Their status has materially changed in the provinces, but there is not the slightest of act or adjustment of this changed status with regard to them, by the executive as the Centre. This is bad enough in the matter of civil administration, but with regard to defence, it raises the most melancholy reflections. How long can the people of India remain in the position of a herd of cattle, while their masters are attacked and are fighting for their possessions? As the outcome of such a fight, the cattle might come to be transferred to others. In his position, thoughtful Indians see not only the possibility of England behind dispossessed, but the possibility of the loss of freedom which they have partially gained, and which they are determined to gain completely. It would be to the supreme advantage of Britain to take the leaders of the people in complete confidence with regard to the defence and to ask for their whole-hearted co-operation. The utmost risk they would be running, would be that some suggestions may be made by them. But, against this contingency would be the country-wide and spontaneous support to all measures necessary for the defence. There would be the possibility of enormous strength gained, and it would be an eye-opener to the world that the constitutional struggle does not prevent leaders of India from being realists and from joining hands firmly with Britain in the defence of India, and thus indirectly in the defence of the Empire.

MAINTAIN FOR DEFENCE

The talk of India being the brightest jewel in the British Crown, i.e., the juiciest possession, has become absolute and should be discontinued. India can be a bulwark of strength to the Empire, if only imagination were shown by British statesmen and, instead of holding on the memories of the past, if they were to bring on the present problem a little glimpse of the future.

While an army, which is maintained to hold down India and to suppress the constitutional fight for freedom, can be very hateful, the same army can evoke untold enthusiasm and popularity (as it does in other countries), if it was shown that it was maintained for the defence of India against foreign aggression. The official phraseology often errs on the side of a century-old description of the army, whereas I am appealing for a practical measure, which will demonstrate the army not as an instrument for the suppression of the Indian people, but as a means for the preservation of the life and culture of the people.

In England, while avoiding conscription, every man and every factory that can possibly produce something useful for the army, have been addressed by Government to do this, that or the other thing, and to be ready to fall into a line, if the occasion arises. In India, no man and no industrial unit have been told anything. The changed outlook of all democratic countries towards the problems of defence may have some repurcussion on the Government of India, but it has had none, so far as the people are concerned, because of the isolation complex of the Defence Administration towards the leaders of the people. Thus the Army Authorities still appear to think, that precautionary measures are likely to be regarded as a confession of weakness, instead of being looked upon in India as a matter of foresight in the face of the rearmament race in Europe and the threats of the aggressor nations, which have proved to be not empty threats. I remember Lord Rawlinson, replying to a debate in the Assembly, saying that it took thirty years to produce Indian officers. I am not pleading for Indianisation at the moment, but I assume that it takes some time (and undoubtedly some money) to produce not only extra men but extra units. To prepare the population for the role, which they have to pay to invoke on the part of the leaders of the people sympathy and support for essential measures and generally, to create an enthusiasm, instead of sullen indifference or bitter complaints that Indians are kept down, would be an act of statesmanship for the Chamberlain Cabinet. The attitude of all sections in India was, to some extent, reflected in the behaviour of their representatives in the Assembly when it come to the question of the Army grants, one-tenth of one per cent of which was removed from the budget. The anxious queries in the Assembly as to whether measures have been taken for the defence of Indian particularly with regard to air and the coast, would indicate that this is the psychological moment for effecting this change. May I point out that my appeal is to His Majesty's Government and not to the Army Authorities in India, who cannot be expected to take any initiative in this matter.

The Madras Government have appointed a Special Officer to enquire into the conditions of emigrants going to Malaya, Colombo, etc. at Negapatam to avoid victimisation and devise better means for adequate protection.

World of Wireless

Radio Must Be Vehicle Of New Thought And New Life

Premier Pant Stresses Value Of Wireless For DISEMINATING KNOWLEDGE

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

"As Science has advanced the power of man to conquer Nature, it has created many difficult problems which baffle solution. The present unrest in the world is partly due to this. The need is that science should be harnessed to social welfare. Conquest of nature should be utilised for social good and not that man should be made prey to poison gases and bombs", said Hon. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier, speaking from Lucknow All-India Radio Station, which commenced functioning from April 2.

MARVELS OF SCIENCE

Premier Pant added that every one knew what changes science has wrought and what contribution it has made to humanity. It was common knowledge that with the help of machinery man could put ten times work. Scientific agriculture had increased the yield many times. In the same way the Radio too is a wonderful contribution to humanity. It was not surprising that as he was speaking in Lucknow he could be heard hundreds of miles away as clearly as though his hearers were near him. Those who possessed receiving sets knew that even their children could catch Paris, Moscow and Madrid, could hear the Orchestra of Paris, five year programme of Russia and the events of the Civil War in Spain, and all this was possible due to science. With the help of telegraph messages could be conveyed over thousands of miles, aeroplanes could carry them high up in the sky and in submarines one could stay for hours deep down in the ocean. He wished the use of the radio to be made in a way that men would know what was happening in the world and what problems faced them.

RADIO IN THE VILLAGES

The Premier said. "Broadcasting can be effective only when the villages have their own sets. Where there is electricity it is easy to instal a set; and where there are tube wells it should not be difficult there either, particularly in the western districts of the United Provinces. I trust that people of these districts will soon take to Radio. Other districts in the province should use it so far as they can and the Government is prepared to help them so that with the help of Radios they can have edification and entertainment."

VEHICLE OF NEW THOUGHT

The Premier added that the full use of radios could not be made in India unless they manufactured their own sets. It was neither economic nor possible to import radio sets in millions. He hoped that their scientists would endeavour to manufacture in India receiving sets and the provincial Government would give them assistance in this respect in every possible way. Radios would not only give people news but arrange lectures for the improvement of agriculture, health, hygiene and sanitation. He hoped and considered it imperative that musical programmes which may be arranged would be pure and healthy and whatever entertainment was provided would be clean and free from unhealthy suggestions.

Concluding Premier Pant said, "It is my belief that the Lucknow Station will disseminate general knowledge among the people and convey to them messages of new thoughts and new life fill their depressed hearts with hope and faith; it will help progress in every direction, reduce pain and suffering and instil sweetness and fullness in life so that our lives may be as happy and fruitful as of those in other countries of the world."—A.P.

TELEVISION ON PARADE

An outstanding feature of this year's "Daily Mail" Ideal Home Exhibition, which opened at Olympia on April 5th, is the television demonstration which is staged there. This will afford the public the first opportunity of seeing television transmissions under working conditions. The exhibit, which has been arranged in co-operation with the B.B.C. and many of the leading manufacturers of television receivers, will include a glass-walled studio (where artistes will be seen acting before the camera), make-up rooms, and control rooms.

Demonstrations are being given on a number of receivers, and when the Alexandra Palace transmitter is not working reception on a closed circuit from the glass studio will enable visitors to enjoy television for least 9 hours a day.

From April 14th to the 21st the B.B.C. television unit will visit Olympia and will radiate some of the programmes from the glass studio to Alexandra Palace for re-radiation in the ordinary programmes, which will, incidentally, be received at Olympia and viewed by the public on demonstration receivers.

B.B.C. NEWS BULLETINS IN SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE

New Service Inaugurated From Daventry

A service of news bulletins in Spanish and Portuguese, transmitted for listeners in Latin-American countries, was inaugurated by the BBC on the night of March 14-15.

A special inaugural programme was broadcast from the Concert Hall, Broadcasting House, in the presence of the heads of the diplomatic missions in London of the Latin-American countries.

A message of greeting to all countries in Central and South America from their representatives in London and from the BBC was broadcast during the programme, and short descriptions of the new service in Spanish and Portuguese preceded the first news bulletins in the respective tongues.

The bulletins are broadcast daily at the end of Transmission 5 of the BBC's oversea service from Daventry, on a frequency of 9.51 mc/s (31.55 metres), news in Spanish being radiated at 1.30 a.m. G.M.T., and in Portuguese at 1.45 a.m. G.M.T.

B.B.C. TRAVELLING EXHIBITION

How the wheels of broadcasting go round is demonstrated in the B.B.C. travelling exhibition which was opened on February 24th by Sir Stephen Tallents at Charing Cross underground station, where it will remain on view until March 24.

Working models help to tell the inside story of B.B.C. activities, from maintenance to recording and effects, from copyright to contracts and finance. Photography plays an important part in the exhibition. A recent drama broadcast is reproduced photographically on the centre of a screen that explains how such programmes are built from many studio sources, linked by central control panel, and radio's evolution is photographically traced.

Visitors can see for themselves the three types of recording system employed—steel tape, film, and disc. One section of this exhibition which is eventually to visit the provinces, is devoted to the art of listening.

STRAIGHT FIGHT TO AUTOCRATIC RULER

Progress Of Mansa Satyagraha

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, April 4.

Under the auspices of Rajkot Yuvak Sangha, two public meetings were held at Rajkot, one in Sanganva Chawk and another at Bedipara when the Rajkot farmers gathered in large numbers to hear the progress of Mansa Satyagraha where the brave 7,000 Khedutes are offering a straight fight to the autocratic ruler.

PROGRESS OF SATYAGRAHA

Messrs. Jaysukhlal, Master Jamnadas Shah and U. N. Dhaber addressed the gathering. Mr. Jaysukhlal dwelt on the day to day progress of Satyagraha. Master Shah referred to the history of Mansa State which only had 12 villages with a population of 12,000 souls and which during the last 30 years raised the state revenue mainly consisting of Vighoti from Rs. 25,000 to one lakh.

A resolution sympathising with the Mansa Khedutes, and congratulating them on their brave fight was adopted at both these meetings.

The Modh Yuvak Sangha decided at its recent meeting to open a free dispensary to provide medical relief to the members of the community.

SACRIFICING VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

Durbar Gopaldas Desai, President of the recent Kathiawar Political Conference has begun his all Kathiawar tour with a view to awakening a spirit of service among rural areas, creating an anti-drive campaign against the Baroda move to merge both jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional talukas in the State by offering the latter every sort of bail and inducement and seeing what can be done to place sacrificing volunteers in charge of rural areas.

RESIDENT'S SUGGESTION

The Resident, Western India States Agency, had important discussions with the Mansa Durbar and the Political Agent, Mahikantha Agency recently in connection with the No-Tax Campaign in Mansa. The Resident suggested a settlement with the Khedut Committee by offering 4 annas reduction in the existing revenue assessment by the State and replacing of Mr. Dave the present Dewan by Rao Bahadur Achharatlal Shah whose appointment order has already been issued. The previous proposals were fully discussed.

The total donations to the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund during the week ending March 26 exceeded Rs. 58,000. The chief contribution of Rs. 5,000 came from Idar State.

GRANT JINNAH'S DEMANDS

POONA, April 5.

Mr. P. M. Bapat has sent the following telegram to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the President of the Indian National Congress:

"Grant Mr. Jinnah's 21 or even 210 demands, provided the Moslems stand with us against the British in our fight for Complete Independence. These demands cannot do harm to Hindustan."—United Press.

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LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON SIX POINTS DOWN

Gilt-Edged Securities Firm

Liverpool Wheat Easy

BOMBAY, April 6

NEW YORK COTTON

Cotton market was overclouded by easiness of foreign cables. Steadiness of Wall Street imparted some strength at lower levels. Prices well sustained.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Prices declined in sympathy with lower overseas cables, and cheaper Australian offers. Later tendency improved on short covering.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Prices advanced, on scattered buying and covering, up to 0.82.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1938

New York, April 6

Previous closing	8.53
To-day's opening	8.49
Difference	—04
To-day's closing	8.47
Difference	—06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1938.

Liverpool, April 6

Previous closing	4.71
To-day's opening	4.69
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	4.71
Difference	nil

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May	Rs. 157
July August	Rs. 161

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 6

New York cotton continued to be overclouded by easiness of foreign cables particularly Liverpool and Bombay, however, steadiness of Wall Street imparted some strength at lower level with prices well sustained.

Trading in May commenced at 8.49 i.e. four points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and foreign selling with some liquidation, but at lower levels market offered considerable resistance with price hovering around 8.49

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 6

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (8.50/8.50) 8.49/8.48
July (8.57/8.56) 8.56/8.56
October (8.62/8.62) 8.63/8.63

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 6

May (4.69) 4.72
July (4.78) 4.81
May (6.57) 6.63
July (6.56) 6.71

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 6

Trading in Broach commenced at Rs. 162 for July August prices continued to fall under scattered selling, while increasing arrivals and lack of export demand further unsettled sentiment with very little support. Subsequently the market was further depressed by lower New York advices closed quiet at Rs. 161/4.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 6

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

India: Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-8 1/4) 1-8 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-11 1/4) 2-0

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop (17 1/2 sellers) 17 1/4 value
Dunlop April (£20 1/2) £20 1/2
Lightning April (£19 1/2) £19 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (5 3/8 buyers) 5 9/16 buyers
Forward July September (5 1/2 paid buyers) 5 11/16 paid value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay April May (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 3/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata April (£11 7/8 sellers) 11 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal May (£9 11/16 sellers) £9 5/8 sellers

METALS

LONDON METALS

London, April 6

Tin (£168 buyers £168 1/4 sellers. Easy) £169 buyers £169 1/2 sellers Steady

Lead (£15 5/8 buyers £15 11/16 sellers Easier) £15 1/2 buyers £15 5/8 sellers Barely steady

Electrolytic Copper (£42 to £43 1/4) £42 to £43 1/2

Iron (112) 112

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, April 6

Previous closing	4.96 9/16
To-day's opening	4.96 5/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.95 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London April 6

Previous closing	4.96.59
To-day's opening	4.96.50
To-day's closing	4.96.15

FRANC RATE

London, April 6

Previous closing	160.56
To-day's opening	161.50
To-day's closing	161.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 6

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.96.50, and then eased to 4.96.43 on scattered selling with little variation thereafter

Franc opened at 161.50 and then further improved to 161.31, but thereafter movements slow and unimportant.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (12.061) 12.167
New York on Bombay (37.51) 37.50
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/8) 0.93 1/2
London on Milan (94.37) 94.32
London Shanghai (1-0 5/8 nominal) 1-0 7/8 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent.

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, April 6

The following cable information was received from London:

"Little selling in Spot. Small business. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, April 6

Spot	(19 1/8d.) 19d.
Forward	(18 5/8d.) 18 5/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, April 6

London Gold Fine per ounce (£7-0-0 1/2) £7-0-1 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 6

10 a.m. quotations:—

	Rs. a. p.
Silver ready	48 12 6
Silver Chaitra	48 12 0
Silver Vaishakh	48 12 0
Gold ready	34 14 0
Gold Chaitra	34 13 6
Gold Vaishakh	34 11 6
Sovereign	22 12 6

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 6

Liverpool wheat opened easy with May at 77 5/8 and July 77 3/4. Prices declined in sympathy with lower overseas cables together with cheaper Australian offers, but subsequently the market displayed better tendency on short covering.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 6

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.81 3/4. Prices advanced on scattered buying and covering coupled with some reactionary buying. Price later rising to 0.82.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, April 6

	Rs. a. p.
10 p.m. quotations:—	
Wheat May	4 5 0
Wheat September	4 5 9
Linseed May	7 4 0
Linseed September	7 5 3

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 6

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 98-8-0 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 6

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at 91 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 6 2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£99 1/4) £99 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112) £112 1/2
1 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£115 3/4) £116
4 per cent Indian 1948-68 (£10. 3/4) £108
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£106 7/8) £107 1/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 1/8) £74 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£100 7/8) £101 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106) 1/8) £106 3/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£111 5/8) £112
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 7/8) £102 1/-
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 7/8) £113 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 6

London stock exchange showed some activity but demand later slowed down.

Giltedged securities attracted some interest but fresh business was absent. Three and half quoted at 91 1/2 i.e. unchanged.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (12-10 1/2) 13-1 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (50) 51
Hydro Electric (dol 3 1/2) dol 3 5/8
Elec Music Industry (12-1 1/2) 12-6
Princhin Johnson (28-6) 29
Imperial Chemical (30) 30-9
Woolsworth New Ordinary (62-9) 63-7 1/2
Sao Paulo 4 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£25) £23
Dunlop Rubber (27-9) 28-6
Unilever Ordinary (35-10 1/2) 36-4 1/2
Ford Motors (19-10 1/2) 20
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£69 1/4) £62 5/8
British American Tobacco Ordinary (96-10 1/2) 98-1 1/2
Carreas A (£6 3/4) £6 7/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (135-7 1/2) 136-3
P and O S N Company Deferred (19-6) 20-3
Distillers (93-6) 94-6
Brafford Dyers (4-6) 4-8
British Celanese (3-3) 3-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (35-7 1/2) 35-7 1/2
Courtauids Ordinary (39-6) 40
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-1 1/2) 4-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (22-3) 22-7 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 41 3/8) dol 42 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (41-3) 42-6
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (17-6) 18-6
Donard Tea (40) 40
Empire of India (25-0) 25-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (21-6) 21-10 1/2
Gula Kelampong (18-9) 18-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (21-3) 21-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (39-4 1/2) 40
Burma Corporation (9-4 1/2) 9-3
Rio Tintos (£14 5/8) £14 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (51-10 1/2) 53-1 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 1/4) £8 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 7/8) £15 1/8
Associated Portlands (75) 76-10 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (87-6) 88-9
Sub Nigel (£9 1/4) £9 3/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (26-3) 26-3
Union Corporation (£7 3/8) £7 1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (22-6) 23-1 1/2
Anglo Iranian (71-3) 72-6
Burma Oil (90-9) 100
Mexican Eagle (4-9) 4-9
Shell Transport (80, 80
Royal Dutch (£34 3/8) £34 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 6

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 44) dol 42
General Motors (dol 28 1/2) dol 29
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 24 1/2) dol 24 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 99 3/4) unquoted

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, April 6

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at May 77 7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Gilt-Edged Securities Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 6

On the Stock Exchange early dullness due to lack of confirmation of the favourable rumours circulating overnight quickly yielded to a better sentiment resulting in general net gains.

Gilteged securities were firm though they closed below the best.

Commodities: Cocoa was weak on heavy liquidation, following unconfirmed rumours that the Gold Coast hold up had broken down.

Wall Street opened easier.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, April 5.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels April/May sellers 37/1 1/2
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels April/May sellers 37/3
Wheat South Australian parcels April sellers 32/6

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, April 5.

Fair Rio coffee No. 7 quality 6 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 5.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £72 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 £77 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later £91 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 £112
Consols 4 1/2 per cent £74 3/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961 £101 1/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 £102 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £111 3/4
Victory Bonds £110 1/8
Chartered Bank of India A. and China £11 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg. £87
National Bank of India £38 3/4
P and O Banking Corporation £9 5/8

HOMEOPATHS ADVISED TO CONSOLIDATE ON SOLID FOOTING

Dr. Gilder Meets Deputationists

A special deputation of Homoeopaths, under the auspices of the Western India Homoeopathic Medical Association, consisting of Dr B. R. Chugha of Indore and Dr. R. M. Patel, of Ahamedabad, was led by Dr. R. R. Thakar and Dr. G. B. Patel to Dr Gilder, the Honourable Minister of Public Health to the Government of Bombay, who had graciously invited the deputation on request to have full discussion in regard to the special conference of Western India Homoeopaths lately called in Bombay, when a separate Board of Homoeopaths was referred to by Dr. Thakar

The Deputation was received at the Government Secretariat punctually at 12 p.m. on Tuesday and Dr. Gilder frankly discussed pros and cons of the various demands put forward by the deputation. Questions of separate Board of Homoeopathy was also raised and alternatively representations on the Board provided in the forthcoming Bill, was demanded

NOT WORSE OFF'

Questions were put to the Honourable Minister about the future status and position of Homoeopaths after the enforcement of the said Bill, in reply he stated roundly that Homoeopaths are not worse off than what they are to-day During the course of discussion further Dr. Gilder advised to agitate vigorously and to consolidate on a still more solid footing by holding frequent conferences and organising the Western India Homoeopathic Medical Association by having its branches all over the Bombay Presidency.

Khatri Elected President Of Jamiat Shuban-Al-Muslimeen

The 6th Annual General Meeting of Jamiat Shubban-al-Muslimeen was held on the 1st instant, under the presidentship of Mr. Yusuf Abdulla Fozan.

The President said that he was sincerely thankful for the honour done to him by electing him to the high position of the President of Jamiat. But he said that his august Sovereign, His Majesty King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud had honoured by appointing him as His Majesty's Agent at Bombay. Therefore he could not continue to be their President and at the same time discharge his duties to his satisfaction.

Therefore Mr. Fozan, the retiring President, proposed the name of Mr. Haji Umar Khatri to the presidentship of Jamiat and the House accepted that unanimously. Mr. Haji Umar Khatri, the elected President accordingly formed the new Executive Council for the year 1938-39.

Before the meeting terminated, a resolution recording with appreciation the selfless services of Mr Yusuf Abdulla Fozan, congratulating him on the honour done to him by His Majesty King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud, and wishing him success in his new career, was unanimously passed amidst acclamation.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, April 6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	98/7
4 per cent 1937/70	114/2
5 per cent 1945/55	118/2

BANKS

Baroda	111/8
Bank of Hindusthan	34/8
Central	30/14
Imperial Bank F P	550
Imperial Bank P P	382/8
India Bank	139
Indian Overseas Bank	49
Reserve Bank	116/12
Union Bank	5/14

TEXTILES

Ambica	1400
Arun	325
Arvind	1100
Asok	300
Bombay Dyeing	815
Buckingham and Carnatics	198
Calico	681
Century	246/4
Central India	233/2
Colaba	157/8
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	300
Elgin	212
Gokak	156/14
Indore	65
Jubilee	210
Kohinoor	268/12
Laxmi Cotton	525
Mysore	105
Marsden	110
Morarji	1100
New Great	247/4
Raipur	700
Rajnagar	340
Simplex	80
Swadeshi	210
Sajjan	97/2
Vishnu	1310
Madhusudhan	200
Khatau	122/8

HYDRO ELECTRIC

Andhra Valley Ord	1420
Tata Hydro Ord	145
Tata Power Ord	1350

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad Electric	133/12
Bombay Suburban	160
Bombay Tram	123/7
Surat	168/12
Ajmer	12/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	335
Associated Cements	120
Belapur	158/2
Bombay Burma New	195
Bombay Burma Old	552/8
Bombay Steam	233/12
Bombay Telephone	90/8
Burma Corporation	6/4
Br B Petrol	3/6
Dalmia Cement	8/8
Indian Bleaching	137/8
Industrial Investment Tr	44/8
Indian Radio Ord	425
Indian Radio Defd	527/8
Indian Copper	2/5
Indian Iron	27/8
Mysore Sugar	23/8
Port Canning	690
Premier Construction	70/8
Scindia Steam	18/12
Shivrajpur	49
Tata Oil	28
Tata Steel Ordy	227/8
Tata Steel Ordy	221/8

JUTES

Birla Jute	16/4
Howrah	42/12
Hukumchand	6/12
Kamarhatty	435
Kanknarrah	334
Lawrence	336
Reliance	56

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, April 6

Yarn No.	April	June	Aug
10 1/2s.	126	125	124
20 1/2s.	165	164	163

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 6th April 1938, tenders to the amount of £8,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and accepted in full.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Tuesday, the 12th April 1938. Successful tenderers will have to take delivery of their allotment on Thursday, the 14th April 1938.

INDIAN COTTON CONSUMPTION

(In bales of 400 lbs. net).

CONSUMPTION

British India during Feb 1938 188,208; during Feb 1937 174,422; since 1st Sept 1937 1,210,457; during corresponding period last year 1,055,240

Indian States during Feb 1938 44,977; during Feb 1937 38,411; since 1st Sept 1937 275,364; during corresponding period last year 220,241

Total—India during Feb 1938 233,185; during Feb 1937 212,833; since 1st Sept 1937 1,485,821; during corresponding period last year 1,275,481.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, April 6

Wheat	8,896 cwts.
Linseed	38,196 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,438 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,053 cwts.
Poppyseed	134 cwts.
Groundnuts	8,553 cwts.
Castorseed	419 cwts.
Rice	64,281 cwts.
Myrabollams	780 cwts.
Gram	2,555 cwts.
Joowar	929 cwts.
Barley	1,407 cwts.
Bajree	987 cwts.
Indian sugar	2,938 cwts.

LINSEED OIL

London, April 5.

Linseed oil London per cwt. naked April sellers	24/1 1/2
Linseed oil London per cwt. naked May/Aug. sellers	24/1 1/2

LONDON SEEDS.

London, April 5.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton April sellers	£11/17/6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton April sellers	£12/12/6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton April sellers	£13/2/6
Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont. c.i.f. ton April sellers	£11/15 0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton April/May sellers	£11/10/0

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, April 6

B I S N ss Nagina of 4090 reg tons, Captain P G Hancock arrived from Rangoon via Galle, Colombo, Malabar Coast Ports and Marmagoa with general cargo

F F Campbell ss City of Birmingham of 3408 reg tons, Captain E G Chapman arrived from Philadelphia via American Ports, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

B I S N ss Bamora of 1870 reg tons, Captain J L Durkee sailed for Basrah via Verawai, Kathiawar Coast Ports Karachi, Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local and same bottom cargo.

L Edwards ss Canton of 3432 reg tons, Captain G Torsell sailed for Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon with same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 6-4-1938.

S S Dalgoma (M M) for Europe and American Ports Aden and, London.

S S Strathallan (M M) for Australian Ports via Colombo

S S Circassia (Anc Line) for Europe and American Ports via Karachi, Marmagoa Port Okha, Bedi Br and Kathiawar Coast Ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, April 6

2 City of Hongkong 6071 Karachi 6-4 K Nixon
4 City of Birmingham 3408 Calcutta 8-4 F F Campbell
5 Canton 3432 Madras 6-4 L Edwards
7 Clan Macwa 2726 Cochin 8-4 J Finlay
8 Uhenfels 4570 Bremen 7-4 L Edwards
11 Kybfels 4185 Karachi 10-4 L Edwards
15 Nicolson Georgeos 2467 Port Said for orders 7-4 Ralli Bros.

Victoria Dock

2 Howra 4096 Karachi 7-4 M M
3 Bamora 1870 Port Gulf 6-4 M M
4 Varsova 1955 Busra 7-4 M M
6 Oostcappelle 348 Malabar Coast 7-4 Merchant S N

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Parvati 629 N F, N F, B S N
F Rizwani 3306 Jeddah 6-4 T Morrison
M El Madina 1628 Jeddah N F Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Strathallan 7-4-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 14-4-38 P and O S N
Cathay 21-4-38 P and O S N
Carthage 28-4-38 P and O S N
Nalgora 13-4-38 M M
Stratheden 28-4-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Circassia 8-4-38 Anchor Line
City of Barcelona 5-4-38 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Ehrenfels 11-4-38 L Edwards
Marken 23-4-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tijuca 20-4-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Unicoi 10-4-38 L Edwards
Pres Polk 14-4-38 F F Campbell
City of Birmingham 6-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres. Pierce 28-4-38 F F Campbell
Hoegh Silverstar 13-4-38 Volkart Bros.

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 20-4-38 L Triestino
Riv 11-4-38 L Triestino
Arabia 12-4-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Viller Perosa 8-4-38 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 2-5-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Borneo Maru 11-4-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 14-4-38 L Triestino
Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 13-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Kunishima Maru 23-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Bangalore 10-4-38 P and O S N
Taijin Maru 23-4-38 O S Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Barala 7-4-38 M M
Bangkalis 9-4-38 Volkart Bros.
Varel 9-4-38 M M
Dondolo 10-4-38 L Triestino

FROM SYDNEY

Strathmore 9-4-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Tairea 16-4-38 M M
Naringa 7-4-38 M M
Karanja 30-4-38 M M

FROM MOULMEIN

Cranfield 11-4-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Howra 6-4-38 M M
Jalayamuna 8-4-38 Scindia S N
Jalarashmi 9-4-38 Scindia S N
Nagina 6-4-38 M M

FROM JEDDAH

Alavi 11-4-38 T Morrison

FROM KARACHI

Vita 14-4-38 M M
Ryuyo Maru 9-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Dalgoma 6-4-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathaird 7-5-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 9-4-38 P and O S N
Dalgoma 13-3-38 M M
Bongalore 12-4-38 M M
Strathnave 16-4-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 23-4-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 30-4-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Elysia 15-4-38 Anchor Line
City of Hongkong 21-4-38 K Nixon
Circassia 22-4-38 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Goldenfels 10-4-38 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Pierce 29-4-38 F F Campbell
City of Birmingham 8-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 13-4-38 F F Campbell

FOR LOS ANGELES

Bingkalis 11-4-38 Volkart Bros

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 14-4-38 L Triestino
Dondolo 12-4-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Toyama Maru 1-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 20-4-38 L Triestino
Napoli Maru 11-4-38 O S Kaisha
Ryuyo Maru 15-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Carthage 28-4-38 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 23-4-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 2-5-38 L Triestino
Arabia 14-4-38 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Strathallan 7-4-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bandra 13-4-38 M M
Riv 13-4-38 L Triestino
Varsova 7-4-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 13-4-38 M M
Tairea 27-4-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Rizwan 7-4-38 T Morrison
Alavi 11-4-38 T Morrison
El Madina N F Scindia S N

FOR CALCUTTA

City of Birmingham 8-4-38 F F Campbell
Viller Perosa 9-4-38 L Triestino

FOR KARACHI

City of Hongkong 6-4-38 K Nixon
Vita 14-4-38 M M
Kybfels 10-4-38 L Edwards

B P I GENERAL SAILING DATES

S S Rizwani 5-4-38
Howra 6-4-38

EXPORTS

S S Uhenfels for Thesaloniki: 200 bs raw cotton S Jhunjhunwala; 50 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan.

For Hamburg: 27 bags gum B Jaffer; 23 bales cotton waste clean P D Vora.

For Antwerp: 116 bags mustardseed B Balwant

For Rotterdam: 174 bags mustardseed B Balwant.

For Alexandria: 25 bales grey cotton shirting R Shantilal.

For Gothenburg: 40 bales cotton twist waste Barot Bros.

For Alexandretta: 18 bales cotton grey yarn A El Ejel

S S City of Hongkong for Antwerp: 275 bales raw cotton Bombay Co; 2900 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji.

S S Nicolaon Georgios for Port Said (for orders): 5364 bags gr nut oil cake Ralli Bros.

S S Dalgoma for London: 12 hhd chutney N K Jussawala; 400 bags soapstone powder Shaw Wallace; 8 bales sheep skin tanned M R Shaffi; 250 bales cotton fly Sapt T Products (India)

For Middlesbrough: 1500 tons manganese ore J Finlay

For Hull: 1280 bags myrabollams C Jivanlal; 600 bags soapstone powder S Wallace; 2560 bags myrabollams K Tricamji; 1334 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

For Havre: 2360 bags linseed L Dreyfus.

S S Ryuyo Maru for Kobe: 300 bales raw cotton R Kanji; 1300 bales raw cotton Langley; 500 bales raw cotton Kotak; 300 bales raw cotton The Cotton Agents; 550 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 550 tons old steel scrap A Popatlal.

For Osaka: 281 bags aldminium scrap M B Kaisha; 100 tons old steel scrap A Popatlal.

S S City of Barcelona for Manchester: 842 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 175 bales ctn twist waste M Chandulal; 49 drums magnesium chloride P Magnesia Work; 250 bales raw cotton Langley; 225 bales ctn waste clean M Chandulal; 125 bales cotton fly Sapt T Products (India).

For Liverpool: 20 casks condiment M Poonjiajee; 20 bales goat skins D Abraham; 50 bales ctn waste oily M Chandulal.

S S Naples Maru for Kobe: 430 bales raw cotton L Ramji; 700 bales raw cotton A Podar; 410 bales raw cotton Kotak; 740 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 600 bales raw cotton M Amersey; 1600 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 400 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading; 135 bs raw cotton N Futehally; 270 bales raw cotton Pehalavi Cotton.

For Jinsen: 300 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha

For Shanghai: 150 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 1000 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading.

For Nagasaki: 100 bales raw cotton Kotak.

For Moppo: 410 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

For Osaka: 1120 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 500 bales raw cotton M Amersey.

For Yokohama: 50 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading

For Dairen: 300 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha

For Ferson: 600 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Goldenfels for Hamburg: 133 bags gum S Khetsey; 3840 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 12 bales sheep skins D Abraham; 157 bales cow hides D Abraham; 100 bales hide flashings D Abraham; 9 bales drief casings D Abrahams; 204 bags cloves Lee and Muirhead; 29 bags gum A Naranjee; 14 bags gum D Mavji.

IMPORTS

S S Kioto Agents James Finlay and Co from Hull: 209 cases channels; 287 cases tees; 170 bags gypsum; 61 cases common salt; 126 lse stl tyres; 437 cases stl bars; 102 D/Johns acetic acid; 58 cases liquid antiseptic; 1568 drums paint; 400 drums lubg oil.

From Middlesbrough: 143 lse stl angles; 226 lse stl joists; 657 lse stl rails; 104 lse stl tees; 500 bundles fish plates; 50 cyl antydrous ammonia.

From Port Said: 50 cases oranges; 25 bales cotton.

From Port Sudan: 479 bales cotton.

S S Elysia Agents Anchor Line Ltd from Liverpool: 71 drums lubg oil; 44 cases confy; 45 lse pans; 50 bags fine salt; 103 bundles stl bars; 274 pieces earthenware; 265 lse c i cisterns; 44 cases sledge hammers, 40 casks china clay; 36 drums chloride of zinc; 100 cases bottled stout; 600 cases machinery; 100 bags stl rail keys; 70 bales floor covering; 1000 lse fibrous cement pipes; 400 pairs stl flanges, 59 bundles stl conduit tubing; 680 pieces stoneware troughs; 554 cases cottons; 196 drums dry aniline dye; 50 boxes tin plates; 55 cases zinc white; 50 drums bleaching powder; 150 drums chloride of calcium; 400 drums caus soda; 1900 drums soda ash; 72 ctns accumulators; 165 cts tiles.

From Swansea: 491 boxes tin plates; 950 bundles y m sheets; 104 bundles stl sheets.

From Alexandria: 1100 bales cotton.

From Aden: 35 soorka cloves.

S S Gran Agents Andrew Yule and Co from Calcutta: 2975 tons coal.

S S Conte Biancamano Agents L Triestino from Manila: 591 bundles manila rope.

From Singapore: 200 bags cloves.

From Gothenburg: 121 cases wall bracket castings; 64 cases elect machinery.

From Bordeaux: 50 drums malt extract; 49 cases glucose D; 127 cases brandy.

From Basle: 169 cases aniline colour; 60 cases cinema talkie machy and parts.

Bearish Clouds Gather Over Cotton Markets

BULLS DISCOURAGED BY PREDICTIONS OF SOUTHERN PLANTED ACREAGE OF AROUND 29 MILLIONS

Prospective Carry-over Increasing Owing To Drastic Mill Curtailment

Bombay, April 6.

Bearish clouds are gathering together over cotton markets and Bulls are liquidating their holdings and prices are sagging. Owing to drastic mill curtailment, prospective carry-over is increasing. Early indications point 29 million acres under cotton cultivation over the U. S. Cotton Belt. There seems no Government move for any economic recovery and feeling in favour of short sales is increasing.

Yesterday Commodities were not interesting, wheat rallying from the seasonal low point and cotton falling slightly cheifly under lower Liverpool and Bombay cables, and due to selling by both markets. The New York cotton market opened steady in moderately active trading. Prices declined on May liquidation which carried prices through the old resistance point but thereafter rallied partially after foreign closings on trade buying and covering encouraged by a steady stock market and continued absence of Southern hedge selling. Spot cotton was slow and textiles continued dull. Finally prices recovered on covering.

At the opening May was quoted 7 points down at 8.50, and prices declined to 8.45 which was the lowest level. Later on under covering and trade buying May option improved to 8.54 and the market closed at a net decline of 3 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 8.59c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 1 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 8.78c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points with May 4.70. Prices recovered on straddle buying against New York. The market closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 6 points lower at 4.80d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet. Giza futures closed 2 to 4 points down and uppers were 4 to 5 points lower. The Alexandria market was easy and prices declined 15 to 23 points.

Messrs. E. S. Schwabach and Co. state:—

The final ginning report issued by the Census Bureau was larger than anticipated, the total figure being 18,934,000 bales of 500 pounds each, or 188,000 bales more than the estimate issued last December. Increased competition of outside growths is indicated by estimates of the Brazilian crop which is placed at the record figure of 2,282,000 bales or 33 per cent more than last season and 122 per cent more than the five years average.

Consumption continues to show a steady downward trend and the "New York Cotton Exchange Service" estimates the world consumption of American Cotton during August-February inclusive at 6,725,000 bales, which is a reduction of 759,000 bales on the figure for the corresponding seven months last season and world consumption of all cotton at 15,887,000 bales, showing a decrease of 1,772,000 bales.

TRADE REPORTS.

The very bearish statistical position together with the continued adverse trade reports have been depressing factors and but for the efforts of the Washington Administration to sustain values means it is certain that considerably lower prices would have been seen. With the present price under the Government lending figure growers have found the loan more attractive than the open market and trade buying has proved sufficient to absorb offerings. It is reported that the House of Representatives amended the Farm Bill adding 4 per cent to each State allotment to benefit the small farmers and that the proposed processing tax to help finance the cotton programme was voted against by the Senate Finance Committee. Prospects for the new crop continue favourable and given normal growing weather, high yields appear likely. Although more than 90 per cent of farmers voted in favour of co-operation, there is still doubt whether the acreage planted will be under 27,000,000 acres. Fertilizer sales have been heavy and there is every indication that farmers intend to cultivate intensively. Weather reports to be issued shortly will therefore be watched closely as any adverse news would be reflected marketwise.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest (2-58 p.m.)	8.54—03
N. Y. May Lowest (10-38 a.m.)	8.45—12
Liverpool May Highest	4.72—02
Liverpool May Lowest	4.68—06

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—

Bombay straddle operations chief pressure looks temporarily lower as consumption disappointing early crop outlook favourable.

Weakness due to lack of demand mills curtailing operations drastically expect further decline Government policies indicate helpless.

Cotton:—Foreign selling liquidation caused early easiness while trade demand broadened professional covered with strength Securities.

Liverpool Wheat:—The U. S. A. winter wheat crop the average leading private crop estimates is 71,70,00,000 bushels the figures are about as expected our opinion is that the statistical position favours lower prices.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Position increasingly bearish. Rains now adequate in the whole belt. Consumption declining. Prospective carry over increasing. Market very small with little short interest influenced. Loan only support and this largely imaginary as cotton already left first hands which is more than sufficient for season's consumption.

Liverpool.—Considerable Bombay straddle selling offset by moderate American straddle buying. Bulls discouraged by predictions of southern planted acreage of around 29 millions and by waning prospects of any early general economic recovery.

New York.—Weakness Liverpool offset by improvement in stocks.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 5.

May	8.53—04
July	8.58—05
October	8.67—04
December	8.69—03
January	8.72—03
March	8.76—03
Middling Spot	8.59—04

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 4.

May	8.68—01
July	8.71—03
October	8.79—04
Middling spot	8.78—02
11 a.m. Ranges.—	
May	8.45/8.45
July	8.52/8.52
October	8.58/8.59
Noon Call.—	
May	8.46
July	8.52
October	8.60

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, April 5.

	Bales.
Days receipts at all U.S. Ports	13,000
Days exports to Great Britain	12,000
Days exports to the Continent	11,000
Days exports to China and Japan	12,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 5.

April	4.67—03
May	4.71—03
June	4.75—03
July	4.80—03
August	4.83—03
September	4.87—03
October	4.90—03
November	4.91—02
December	4.93—02
January	4.95—02
February	4.97—02
March	4.98—02
Middling Spot	4.80—06
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
May	4.69
October	4.88

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, April 4.

Receipts from 1st Septr. 1937 to 31st March 1938		1,654,514
Same time previous season		2,244,906
Exports from 1st Septr. 1937 to 31st March 1938		
	1937.	1936.
United Kingdom	26,383	52,949
Continent	152,829	279,074
China	61,812	10,100
Japan	335,736	947,000
Coast Ports	42,895	14,529
U. S. A.		5,535
	619,655	1,279,284
Total exports by rail from 1st Septr. 1937 to 31st March 1938		230,879
Estimated Mail consumption in Bombay from 1st Septr. 1937 to 31st March 1938.		639,603
Same period last year		422,243
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 31st March 1938		1,064,859
Same time last year		1,134,445
KARACHI STATISTICS.		
Total receipts from Up-Country from 1st Septr. 1937 to 24th March 1938		1,223,163
Same time previous season		1,893,342
Total cotton shipped from 1st Septr. 1937 to 17th March 1938		749,841
Same time previous year		1,138,391

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 5.

Broach A/M. 1938 op 160 1/8; highest 160 1/8; lowest 157 3/4; closing 157 3/4.

Broach J/A op 163 3/4; highest 164; lowest 161 1/2; closing 161 1/2.

Oomra May op 143 1/2; highest 143 1/2; lowest 142 1/2; closing 142 1/2.

Oomra July op 146; highest 146; lowest 144 1/4; closing 144 1/4.

Bengal May op. 124 1/4; highest 124 1/4; lowest 122 5/8; closing 122 5/8.

Bengal July op 125; highest 125; lowest 123 7/8; closing 123 7/8.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (21-4-38) Rs. 4 3/4

T/Mandi for J/Aug. (24-6-38) Rs. 10 3/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 6.

Following a decline of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 162/4 for Broach J/A. delivery and declined to Rs. 160/8 on heavy general selling as anticipated. Later on there was scattered covering and prices rallied to Rs. 161.

The tone of the market was quiet and bearish feeling is increasing.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 4 points but it opened 2 points down and in the local market Broach J/A declined to Rs. 160/2. Later on Liverpool was one point up and with scattered covering prices rallied to Rs. 160/12. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	157 4 0
Broach J/A	161 2 0
Oomra May	142 6 0
Oomra July	144 2 0
Bengal May	122 0 0
Bengal July	123 4 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, April 6 :

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P		129	126	123	120
Punjab		129	126	123	120
Rajputana		129	126	123	120
Oomra No. 3	150	147	144	141	
C P No. 1	161	159	156	153	
C P No. 2	155	152	149	146	
Broach No. 2		163	161	159	157
Punjab Ame		183	180	177	174
Surat		214	211	208	205
Rajpipla		206	203	200	197

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, April 6

Dengal Superfine	130/32
Bengal Fine	126/28
Bengal F G	123/24
C P 1	152/57
C P 2	147/48
Arvi	149/50
Amraoti	142/44
Ellichpur	149/50
Berar	143/45
Khandesh	132/36
Jalna Sailu	134/38
Burwah Sanavad	146/48
Khandwa	146/48
Harda Khirkiya	147/49
Mathia	122/27
Malkapur	140/42
Broach	160/62
Punjab 4 F	175/78
Punjab 289 F	208/13
Sindh 4 F	168/73
Sindh N T	193/98
Navsari	222/23
Jagadia Ankleshwar	205/08

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, April 6

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	132	46,991	199,379
Central India	42	36,995	309,844
Bars and Nagar	480	129,217	155,101
Hyderabad Gaorani	119	36,969	86,961
Berar	914	274,772	518,035
Central Provinces	582	60,307	106,224
Total Oomras	2,269	585,251	1,375,544
Dholera	459	55,575	65,005
N W Provinces		2,754	8,150
Rajputana	45	12,968	70,074
Sind Punjab	1,618	463,393	286,981
Broach	3,913	103,109	226,348
Coompta and Dharwar	100	13,308	16,815
Westerns Northerns	401	10,719	21,030
Cocoanada		12	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	25	1,465	4,019
American		155,063	6,901
Egyptian, African and Sudan	713	288,460	219,949
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,170	32
Total	9,543	1,693,247	2,300,972

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 31st March

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year	Last year
Europe	1,472	179,212	307,558
Japan and China	4,559	397,548	957,100
Coast Ports	500	42,895	14,626
Up-country by Rail		239,879	173,038
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		14,923	67,714
Total	6,531	874,457	1,520,036

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 5-4-38	7351000	6267000
Receipts yesterday 5-4-38	13000	9000
Exports to date 5-4-38	4975000	4698000
Stock at Ports 1-4-38	2999000	1820000
Stock at Interior Towns 1-4-38	2394000	1566000
Stock at Liverpool 1-4-38	1203000	1566000
Visible Supply 1-4-38	7114000	5037000
Quantity in sight 1-4-38	12661000	11792000
Quantity out of sight 1-4-38	8428000	10007000

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 3rd/4th April	10,094
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	1,883,704
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,293,316
Decrease	409,602

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—May 129 July 142 Oct. 153 Dec. 157 Jan. 158 at Cross Rate 4.96 9/16.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1938 159—Liverpool May 1938 4.75 Rs. 47 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach J/A. 1938 162/8—Liverpool July 4.84 Rs. 48 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1938 159—New York May 8.53 Rs. 32 at Corss Rate 4.96 9/16.

Bombay—New York:—Broach J/A. 1938 162/8—New York July 8.58 Rs. 30 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.96 9/16.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, April 5.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.02— 9.
May	6.60— 2.
July	6.68— 3.
October	6.76— 4.
November	6.76— 4.
January	6.80— 4.
March	6.85— 4.
UPPERS.—	
Spot	5.82—10.
May	5.74— 5.
July	5.80— 5.
October	5.86— 4.
November	5.86— 4.
January 1939	5.90— 5.
March	5.95— 5.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 6.

Yesterday London gold prices closed unchanged at £7-0 1/2. London/Paris Exchange rate advanced 138 points at 160.56. Dollar-sterling cross rate was 4.96 9/16 London silver prices advanced 1/4d. to 19 1/8 for spot, India and speculators bought. Offerings were small. New York silver was 42 3/4 and Montreal futures advanced 40 points. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover and quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	34 14 6
Chaitra delivery	34 14 0
Chaitra Tejimandi	0 2 0
Vaishakh delivery	34 12 6
Vaishakh Teji-mandi	0 4 0

SILVER

Ready	48 13 0
Chaitra delivery	48 14 0
Chaitra Teji-mandi	1 0 0
Vaishakh delivery	48 15 0
Vaishakh Teji-mandi	1 10 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 5.

Spot	19 1/8
Forward	18 5/8

LONDON GOLD

London, April 5.

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-0-0 1/2

Bombay Metals

Bombay, April 6

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£38-10-0
Standard copper 3 months	£38-15-0
Electrolytic copper	£43-5-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 37-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 43-14-0
Tone: Steady.	

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, April 5

May	£9-10-0
June	£9-11-3

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, April 6

Groundnuts May—	
Opening	26 3 6
Highest	26 6 0
Lowest	26 0 6
Closing	26 3 6
Groundnuts Aug—	
Opening	27 4 3
Highest	27 5 6
Lowest	27 0 6
Closing	27 4 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	30 12 0
Highest	31 6 0
Lowest	30 12 0
Closing	31 5 0
Castorseeds Sept—	
Opening	31 13 6
Highest	31 13 3
Lowest	31 7 3
Closing	31 3 0
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	17 8 0
Highest	17 10 0
Lowest	17 7 3
Closing	17 9 6
Cottonseeds Sept—	
Opening	18 3 3
Highest	18 3 6
Lowest	18 3 3
Closing	18 3 6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, April 5

May	78 1/4d.
July	78 1/4d.
October	77 1/2d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, April 5

May	dol 0.81 3/4
July	dol 0.79 1/4
September	dol 0.80

New York Sugar

New York, April 5

July	2.10
September	2.11
January	2.11

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, April 6

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 2 0
Shipment April June	4 14 0
Shipment July Sept	4 14 6
Shipment Oct Dec	4 14 6
Kesar	12 5 0
Saraya	11 15 0
Java Spot	F 7.00

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, April 5.

SAKEL—	
May	12.96—19.
July	13.13—20
ASHMOUNI—	
April	9.95—15.
June	9.98—15.
October	10.21—16.
GIZA—	
May	12.17—23.
July	12.28—21.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, April 6.

April 229.50—10; June 216.50; July 208.50; August 214.00—40; October 215.30—40.

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, April 6.

June	52.70
July	53.00

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 5.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.96.59
Paris	160.56
Berlin	12.37
Madrid	80.00
Montreal	4.99 5/16
Amsterdam	8.96 21/32
Brussels	29.50 1/4
Milan	94.37
Berne	21.64 7/8
Prague	unchanged

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 5.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed par lb. sellers	5 7/16

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, April 6.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57	100/6
3 per cent 1951/64	102/8
3 per cent 1941	103/2
3 per cent U P Bonds	9/
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/4
4 per cent 1942 Bonds	108/2
4 per cent 1960/70	114/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119
5 per cent 1939/44	104
5 per cent 1939/43	107/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	101/14
TAX FREES	
4 per cent 1953/63	113
5 per cent 1955	122
5 per cent 1945/55	118/3
3 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore	101/14

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper opened at Rs. 98/6 and after improving to Rs. 98/8 closed at Rs. 98/7.

Tone.—Firm.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 6.

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON

Bank's selling T T D D	1/6 3/32
Bank's buying D D	1/6 1/8
Bank's buying D D	1/6 5/32
Bank's buying 3 months	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T	268
Bank's buying T T	265 7/8
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T	1,198
Bank's buying T T	1.225
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T	77 1/2
Bank's buying T T	77
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D	67 1/4
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D	67 1/8
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D	83 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D	72 nominal
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D	155 3/4
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D	91 1/2

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.96.56 5th instant.

Japan/London 1/2 6th instant.

Hongkong/London 1/2 25/32 5th instant

Shanghai/London 1/0 1/2 6th instant.

Java/London 8.95 1/4 6th instant.

London/Paris 160.56 5th instant.

London/Belgium 29.50 1/4 5th instant.

London/Switzerland 21.64 7/8 5th instant.

London/Berlin 12.37 5th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.40 1/2 5th instant.

London/New York 4.96.59 5th instant.

London/Amsterdam 8.96 5/8 5th instant.

London/Italy 94.37 5th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £7-0-0 1/2 4th instant.

Gold £7-0-0 1/2 5th instant.

Silver London Ready 18 7/8 4th instant.

Silver London Ready 19 1/8 5th instant.

Silver London Forward 18 7/16 4th instant.

Silver London Forward 18 5/8 5th instant.

Silver New York Ready 43 4th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 5th instant

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 4th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 5th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 4th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 5th instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent

3 months 1 1/4 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, April 5.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	77 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	91 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	107 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	111 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	99 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	102 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan	111 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordy	41/3

LONDON SHARE QUOTATION

Bombay, April 5.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

	Latest Prices.
London Nigerian Tin Co. Ltd.	£0 4 3
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold	1 6 6
Turner & Newall	3 18 9
Associated Elec. Industries	1 16 6
Attock Oil	1 9 3
Barsi Light Railway	57 10 0
Automatic Telephone & Elec. Ord.	1 15 3
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 2 0
Beira Railways	1 2 9
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 14 0
Marconi International Marine	1 6 6
Western Union Telegraph	dol. 21.00
General Electrict Ordinary	3 10 6
Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd.	0 19 6
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	0 18 3
International Rly. of C. America	dol. 3.00
Malayalam Plantations	1 2 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 5 0
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	1 6 6
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 3 9
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 12 0
Indian Copper Corpn. Ord.	0 3 3
Brazilian Traction Light & Power	dol. 8.50
American Radiator	dol. 10.50
Timken Roller Bearing Co.	dol. 34.25
American Can Company	dol. 80.00
General Foods Corporation	dol. 24.25
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd.	0 15 3
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd.	0 2 6
Bisichi Tin Co. (Nigerian) Ltd.	0 6 0
Nawchi Mines Ltd.	1 18 3
Messina (Transvaal) Ltd.	0 11 0
Trust of Bank & Insurance Shares	0 19 6
Trust of Bank Shares units	0 18 3
Trust of Insurance Share units	1 0 9
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 19 3

PAY IN—APRIL 11 PAY OUT—APRIL 13

Technical Rally On Short Covering

TATA STEEL AND COTTON TEXTILE SHARES STEADY

Approaching Holidays Likely To Restrict Business

BOMBAY, April 6.

In a narrow trading session the local Stock Exchange ruled fairly steady to-day with scattered short covering. Turnover was restricted and the improvement witnessed to-day was assisted by better Wall Street advices with U.S. Steel shares improving dol. 2 1/4 on expectation of important development at Washington this week.

However, the industrial outlook everywhere is becoming too much uncertain and prudent operators are liquidating their holdings of industrials and re-invest proceeds in fixed interest bearing securities.

Present share values as compared with those when they were quoted on gold basis, show no improvement in foreign countries but our industries being protected ruling prices are higher but the long range outlook does not justify continuance of the disparity. Our prices will have to decline or foreign prices must recover.

Judging the situation as it stands to-day we see no encouraging factor in the local market to sustain the price structure which is purely a matter of manipulation of professional operators. Thus to-day's improvement after a continued decline of the preceding three days is nothing beyond a technical rally.

The market is likely to be narrow in view of settlement and Holidays and while we believe that the rally may be carried further in the near future, it will be safe to unload all speculative holdings. Those who rely on dividend prospects will do well in looking daily fluctuations which at times exceed yearly dividends.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 980 and after declining to Rs. 965 closed at Rs. 990. Ordinary Shares were quoted at Rs. 229. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 872 and closed at Rs. 867.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, April 6.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	400 0
250 BOM DYEING (Rs. 25)	868 12
100 CENTURY (Rs. 6)	247 8
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	234 6
100 COLABA (Rs. 4)	158 12
100 Corla (Rs. 5)	95 0
250 David	75 0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	362 8
1 E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0 5 6
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	139 6
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	158 2
1,000 Hindustan	1720 0
100 Indore	65 0
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	105 0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	266 4
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	512 8
250 Madras United	35 0
1,000 Morarji (Rs. 40)	1,102 8
250 Model	49 4
50 MYSORE (Rs 2)	120
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	242 8
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42 3
100 Phoenix (Rs 10)	253 12
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	70
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 30)	1,910 0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	80 10
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	212 4
100 Swan (Rs. 2-8)	110 0
500 Vishnu (Rs 30)	1,320 0
1000 Western (Rs. 40)	802 8
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	111 12
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	31 0
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,547 8
125-500 Imp Contry (Rs. 7-8)	383 2
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	139 0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	116 12
5 Union (As. 4)	5 14
CEMENTS	
100 ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	120 8
INSURANCE.	
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	855 0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13 12
20 Mercantile	55 0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	37 12
200 Oriental	4350 0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7 5
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	133 12
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 45 plus 30)	1,425 0
10 Ajmer (As 8)	12 10
50 BOM. TRAM (2-6)	123 12
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	165 0
10 Broach (As 5)	10 3
100 Karachi (4)	222 8
100 Poona (4)	206 4
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	170 0
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4-8 plus 3)	145 10
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8 plus 29)	1,353 12
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahmedabad Prantej	922 8
100 C. Province	100 0
100 Dn. Baramati	104 4
100 Gujarat	98 12
100 Mandra Bhon	99 0
100 Pachora Jamner	96 8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	100 12
500 Tapti Valley	723 12
MININGS.	
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6 5
2sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2 4
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	27 6
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	49 8
30 TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	990 0
75 TATA STEEL ORDY (Rs. 10)	229 0
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	336 4
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	159 6
200-250 Bbay Safe Dep. (Rs. 13-12)	855 0
250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 5)	235 0
125 B. Burma (Rs. 20)	556 4
80 Do. Conty. (Rs. 8)	192 8
8sh Br. B. Petrol	3-6-3
50 BOM TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8)	90 8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	140 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April 6.

Bombay Dyeing (857/8) 872 866 870 867
Century (237/8) 242 245 241 247
Central India (230/10) 232 235 233 234/8
Kohinoor (266/4) 272 270
New Great (237/8) 237 241 242
Simplex (78/12) 80 79/6 80 80/10
Swadeshi (208/12) 212 213 212
Associated Cement (129) 120/8
Andhra (1420) 1432 1425
Tata Hydro (146/4) 146/4 145/10
Tata Power (1336/4) 1340 1350 1347 1352 1353
Tram. Ord. (123/7) 123/2 123/12
T. Steel Dfd. (955) 980 965 987 975 992 987 990
T. Steel Ord. (224/8) 228 227 230 228 229/8 229
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (172/12) 173 172/4
Bellapur (157/8) 158 159
B. Steam (235) 236 235
B. Burma (542/8) 550 556

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 5.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dol.
Amr. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	29
Amr. Forn Power Com.	3
Amr. Forn Power Gold D 5 p.c.	45
Amr. Forn Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	16
Electric Bond Common	6
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	19 1/2
American Tel and Tel.	125 1/2
Western Union Telg	20
Canadian Pacific Rly.	6
Great North Pfd. Rly.	15
New York Central Rly.	12 1/2
Pennsylvania Rly.	17 1/2
Southern Pacific Rly.	12
Bethlehem Steel 7 pc.. Pfd.	84
United Aircraft	23
Schenley Dist. 5 1/2 p.c. Pfd.	72
Aviation Corp.	3
Betheleher. Steel	45
Republic Steel	14
United S. Steel	43
Anaconda Copper Mining	25 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	43 1/2
Chrysler Motors	41
General Motors	29
General Electric	31 1/2
Douglas Aircraft	35
Union Carbide	62
Consolidated Oil	7 3/4
Socony Oil	12 3/4
Amr. Tob B.	67
Chase Bank	29 1/4
National City Bank	24 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	395
Amr. Can	81
Houdaille Hershey 2 1/2 p.c. A	18
Gillette Safety 5 p.c. Pfd.	34

Turnover 650,000 shares.

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, April 6

	To-day	Total
Broach	3000	9450

50 I. Invest. Trust	44 8
100 A Radio Deld (12)	527 8
10 A Radio Ord (15)	425 0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	690 0
PREMIER CON (Rs. 2-15)	71 0
15 Scindia	18 11
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	28 0
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	500 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	285 0
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T. F.)	73 8
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	52 8
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 1st	107 4
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	98 8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	151 4
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1548 12
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	206 4
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	172 4
7 p.c. Vishnu	703 12
DEBENTURES	
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101 5
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108 12
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	51 12
7 p.c. Sholapur	80 4
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	109 6

(Latest Dividend in brackets and capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

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Regd. No. B. 1065

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

CRESCENT
METAL POLISH
British & Best
FOR BRASS AND OTHER METALS
SAVES Labour
SAVES Money
RELIANCE TRADING CO.
BOMBAY 2.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1938

Ahmedabad Stock Exchange Situation

Non-Members Break Open Hall: President Taking Legal Action?

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, APRIL 6.

Non-Members broke open the locks of the hall of the local Stock Exchange. The President it is understood taking legal action on trespass charge. No transactions have taken place to-day. Tense situation is prevailing.

SARABHAI REMAINS FIRM

(LATER)—

Having seen the building of the Share Bazar closed this afternoon Seth Sarabhai Dayabhai ordered his men to break locks of doors. The order was carried out, and there was a great sensation throughout the market. After opening of the doors many Dalals and shareholders entered into it, and took their seats, but no business was done. The crisis is the same as before because Mr. Sarabhai is as firm as yesterday. Crowds of people have gathered near the Share Bazar to see the trend of this crisis. It is likely that the Bazar will resume its work from to-morrow.

It is reliably understood that some influential shareholders are busy talking with Seth Sarabhai to come to agreement to end this crisis.

A group of Desh Sevikas about to leave Congress House, in order to sell National Flags and collect funds on Wednesday morning, benigthe opening day of National week.

One of the Desh Sevikas pinning a flag on the Hon. Mr. Mavlankar on Wednesday morning

INDIAN MERCHANTS IN CHINESE TURKISTAN

Reports Of Ill-Treatment Received, Says Foreign Secretary

NEW DELHI, April 6.

The Foreign Secretary replying to a question asked by Sardar Mangal Singh admitted in the Central Assembly to-day that Government had received reports of ill-treatment of Indian merchants in Chinese Turkistan.

Sardar Mangal Singh asked: "Have their goods been confiscated and the merchants are confined in a building and are not allowed to move about?"

Sir Aubrey Metcalfe replied: "Government have no information that their goods have been confiscated except for some "charas" which was being exported against the orders of the provincial authorities. Government have not heard that merchants are confined in a building, but it is reported that they are not allowed to move about from place to place and they are being generally boycotted."

Sardar Mangal Singh: "Were some of the Indian merchants looted?"

Sir Aubrey Metcalfe: "Yes It is believed that some were looted by Tungan rebels during their flight to India last year."

Sir Aubrey added that a representation had been made to the local authorities in Kashgar and every effort was being made to induce them to adopt mere reasonable attitude towards the Indian merchants.—United Press.

"GANDHIJI IS EMBODIMENT OF TRUTH"

Dr. Rajan Pays Tributes To Mahatma While Unveiling His Portrait

MADRAS, (By Mail).

"Gandhiji is not a mere religious reformer; nor a politician. He is the embodiment of Truth and a great apostle of non-violence observed Dr. T.S.S. Rajan, Minister for Public Health, unveiling the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi at the Hindu Good Templars League.

Mr H Ramu, President of the League, while requesting the Minister to unveil the portrait said that the prohibition movement in India was the greatest movement in the world. The Prohibition Act passed by this Government serves as a model not only to other provinces but also to the countries outside India. He observed that the League could not identify itself with the political activities of the greatest man of the present times It was under the social aspect of his activities that the Prohibition campaign of which Mahatma Gandhi was the foremost leader came.

MANSA DAY

To celebrate "Mansa Peasants' Satyagraha Day' a meeting was held this evening at the High Court Beach under the auspices of the Madras Congress Socialist Party and the Madras Provincial Trade Union Congress.

A resolution was passed supporting the struggle of the peasants of the Mansa State.

630 Bundles Of Zanzibar Cloves

Fresh Consignment Arrives In Madras

MADRAS, April 4.

Yet another consignment of 630 bundles of Zanzibar clove have been imported by s.s. "Inchanga" It is at present lying in the warehouse.

Enquiries in the local market show that the Jain Merchants are firm in their attitude to boycott the Zanzibar clove at all costs.—United Press.

NO EXIT SINCE SUNDAY LAST

LAHORE, April 6.

Picketing was resumed this morning at the gates of the D. A. V. College but it was soon abandoned when the College Authorities assured the picketers that there would be no victimisation.

Picketing at the Dayanand Ayurvedic College—whose students are on strike—still continues. No one is allowed to enter the College premises or to leave it. The Principal staff and some students have been inside the College premises since Sunday last.—A. P.

NEGOTIATIONS BREAK DOWN

Madras Tramwaymen To Go On Strike

MADRAS, April 6.

In connection with the dispute between the management of the Madras Electric Tramways Company and the Workers' Union, talks were resumed this morning between Mr. Burkinshaw, Agent, of the Company, and the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour and Industries, at the Secretariat.

It transpires that the Agent was not amenable to the demands of the Union and hence, it is learnt that the negotiations had broken down.

As a sequel to this, it is understood the Union will give a 14 days' notice of strike to the management under the Trade Disputes Act, as decided by them at their meeting held yesterday. Nearly 2,000 workers will be involved in the strike.—United Press.

ULTIMATUM TO AGENT

Madras Tramway Workers' Demands

MADRAS, April 6.

The Madras Electric Supply Corporation and Tramways Workers' Association has sent to the Agent of the Company a fourteen days' notice of its intention to go on strike under Section 15 (1) of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, under the signatures of the President, Vice-President and General Secretary of the Association.

Their demands are: Reinstatement of five workers victimised last year; reinstatement of eight workers discharged last month, and redress of various other grievances.

In this connection, the Association applied to the Government for the appointment of a Conciliation Board last month to decide the dispute, which is still under their consideration.— United Press.

KHATEDARS TO WITHHOLD PAYMENT OF LAND REVENUE

Committee Appointed To Carry On Propaganda

KARJAT, April 3.

The Khatedars of the Karjat Taluka (Kolaba Dist.) assembled in a meeting to-day, to consider the quetion of the remission in land revenue which has not been granted to this Taluka this year, though the assessment here was increased at the time of the second revision settlement about the year 1922-23, along with four other Talukas of the District, viz., Pen, Panvel, Alibag add Roha.

The meeting was presided over by Sjt. V. G. Limaye, Pleader, Alibag, who is the Secretary of the Kolaba District Congress Committee, and there was a very large gathering.

At the outset the president of the Khatedars' Association informed the meeting as to how the deputation had failed to secure remission to this taluka and said that the only course left open to the Khatedars was to withhold payment of land revenue to the extent of two annas in a rupee, equivalent to the remission granted to the other similarly situated talukas of this district where the second revision settlement has been introduced along with this taluka. A resolution was passed to that effect.

A Committe was appointed to carry on necessary propaganda in this respect.

SOCIALISTS JAILED

LAHORE, April 6.

The mass demonstration organised in front of the Assembly Chamber on 24th January last by the Punjab Political Prisoners' Release Committee with the object of securing release of political prisoners had a sequel to-day, when four Socialists namely, Messrs Bakshiram Gopaldas, Ghani and Jaswant Singh, brother of a member of the Legislative Assembly, were convicted by the Additional District Magistrate under Sec. 18 of the Press Act and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 30 each or in default to undergo one week's simple imprisonment.

The accused were arrested on that occasion on a charge of distributing pamphlets containing the text of a letter addressed to Mahatma Gandhi by political prisoners confined in the Punjab Jail, prior to commencing their hunger-strike. These leaflets were held to be unauthorised.—A. P.

GOD-SPEED TO PROHIBITION IN SARAN

Mahatma, Subhas And Jawahar Send Messages To Bihar Excise Minister

PATNA, April 6.

"Yours is a very good attempt at introducing prohibition", says Mahatma Gandhi congratulating Mr. Jaglal Chaudhury, Excise Minister of Bihar, on the inauguration of the Prohibition campaign in Saran District.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Rajendra Prasad are touring the District for two days, addressing several public meetings.

MAHATMA WISHES GOD-SPEED

Mahatma Gandhi adds: May God help us in our endeavour. I hope that the Pradhan Mandal (Ministry) will be greatly helped by your attempt in this direction."

Copies of the message in Hindi have been distributed all over the District as part of the prohibition campaign.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, congratulating says: "I wish you God-speed in your noble endeavour to enforce prohibition in Saran District and hope that the people of Saran will enthusiastically accept prohibition and thereby set an example to Bihar. We shall follow your effort with the greatest interest and sympathy."

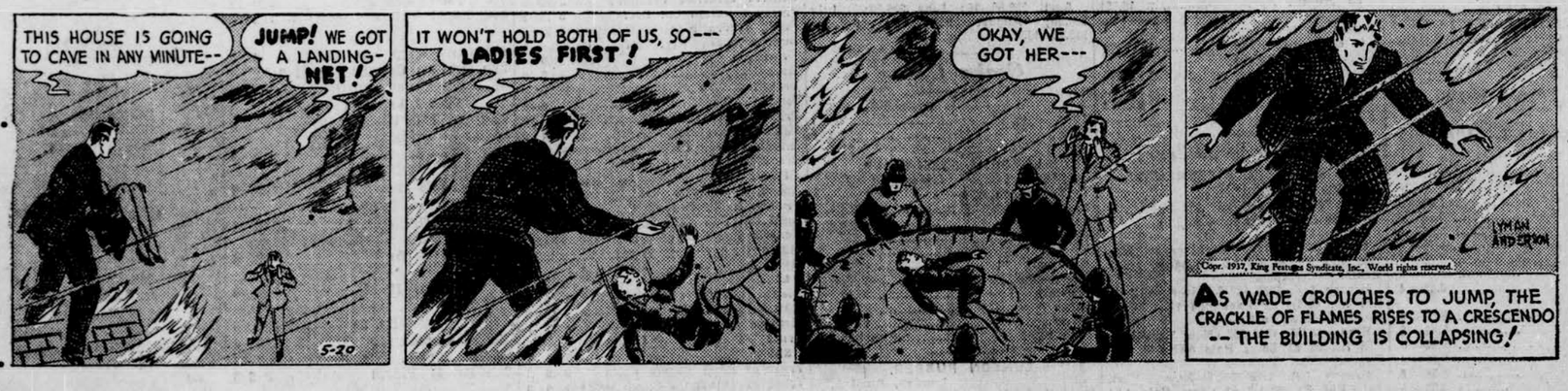
JAWAHAR'S MESSAGE

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in a message, says: "I congratulate the District of Saran on being chosen to inaugurate the Prohibition campaign in Bihar. I trust that all people will co-operate to make this campaign a success. We lose a little money in revenue, but we are out to build up real wealth for the nation, and that is a healthy and prosperous people. To lay the foundation for this Prohibition is necessary."

Several other messages have been received by the Excise Minister, including one from Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and almost all the Ministers of the other Congress Provinces.—A.P.

Edgar Wallace' Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE INVESTORS


THIS HOUSE IS GOING TO CAVE IN ANY MINUTE--
JUMP! WE GOT A LANDING-NET!
IT WON'T HOLD BOTH OF US, SO--- LADIES FIRST!
OKAY, WE GOT HER---
LYMAN ANDERSON
Copr. 1937, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.
AS WADE CROUCHES TO JUMP, THE CRACKLE OF FLAMES RISES TO A CRESCENDO -- THE BUILDING IS COLLAPSING!

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.